THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,728—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th Aug.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	—
31st	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st „	ARCADIA	7000	....	—
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th „	PERSIA	8000	....	—
26th „	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	—
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	....	—
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	....	—

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	—
8th „	PERSIA	8000	....	—
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	* ARCADIA	7000	....	—
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	....	—
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	—
19th „	MALOJA	12500	....	—
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	—
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 908	„ 1088*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 683	„ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832	„ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nasionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurovich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
53, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Friday	23rd August †	6 a. m.	direct.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	29th August	9 a.m.	

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 29th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 Tons on or about 27th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
22nd August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 „
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	......	18 „
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	......	5 April
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 „
City of Benares	6973	......	23 „
*City of Calcutta	7631	5 May	3 May
*City of Marseilles (Tw. Screw)	8800	15 „	13 „
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 „
City of York	7810	......	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	29 May	...
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,650,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders......£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

Capital paid up..............£400,000
Reserve.............................£ 50,000

Head Office :—16 Charing Cross, London.

Branches :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Established 7th September, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Head Office :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed...Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up... „ 50,00,000
Reserve Fund......... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Funds... ... „ 17,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay]

MODERN SOCIETY DEMANDS.

You cannot, if you are a finished player, perform, brilliantly on an indifferent piano. The learner too must learn on an instrument whose touch and tone is true, if future excellence is a desideratum. It is more economical and gives better results from the musical point of view to buy *the best*. Perhaps you think you are wise to pay cash for a cheaply built instrument, but that is an error of judgment of which you will soon be convinced.

We will suggest that you give the question of selection of a piano a convincing trial. Offer your child a cheap piano under hire to learn on and you will find that a distaste for it will immediately grow on the child and music will cease to have any attraction. By means of compulsion you will make of the child ultimately only an indifferent or insipid performer. The reason why will be evident. The cheaply built, heavy and unresponsive action causes the child fatigue, the poor little fingers and hands "ache." Change the instrument and put the same child to a Bluthner piano, the affection for the instrument will be instantaneous the music lesson becomes a pleasure and the child will return again and again unbidden to the piano which possesses the most marvellous, the most flexible action of any piano in the world.

Perhaps you buy the cheap piano because you cannot pay at once for a better instrument. This is where the

VALUE AND ATTRACTIVENESS

of our system of DEFERRED PAYMENT comes in. We put you in immediate possession of the FINEST PIANO IN THE WORLD. It is placed within your means if it has been out of the range of your purse otherwise, you will have the advantages; we will have the risks such as they are! We introduced this DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM in India over 30 years ago and we continue it to the mutual advantage of our musical clients and ourselves.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.
In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4	BARTLETT PEARS	
4	APRICOTS	
4	GREENGAGES	
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3	STEWED PRUNES	
1	BLACKBERRIES	

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for £	2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)...	„	104,847
Annual Income ...	„	1,468,028
Assets	„	10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies	„	28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910...	£	442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

AS the 15th September is a Jain Holiday, the AUCTION SALE of the PORBANDAR STATE JEWELLERY, is put off to the 25th SEPTEMBER.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

Porbandar, 16th August, 1912.

MESSRS. ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED beg to give notice that Mr. JAMES INMAN EMERY, lately Manager of their Indian business, has severed his connection with the Company. The Management of the Company's Indian Depot is at present in the hands of Mr. S. G. WHEELER.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED,
Indian Depot,
Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

19th August, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 962 of 1911.

DADABHOY FRAMJI ACHARWALLA and others..........Plaintiffs

Vs.

FRAMROZE RUSTOMJI DALAL and others..........Defendants,

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1912, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Sorabji Nusserwanji Ghandy of Bombay Parsi, deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 19th day of October, 1911 are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held up them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of rupee one for filling the same.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE Undersigned beg to notify the Public that they have just received new Stocks of

CASHMERE, TWEEDS,

SHIRTINGS, &c.

PRICES LOW, fitting guaranteed.

NOTE ADDRESS:

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Esplanade Cross Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 755.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: .... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA ....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.................BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of MOTOR CAR and ACCESSORIES and FURNITURE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Joseph Salvador Fernandez, an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Girgaum, opposite Dr. Lali's Veterinary stables in the factory of Messrs, Indo-Foreign Motor Works the following goods of the above Insolvent such as

1 motor car old and accessories and furniture such as office tables and chairs, cupboards, copying press, bench &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property (Bungalow) at Walkeshwar Road opposite the First Gate of the Government House, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Ardeshir Bomanji Chothia and others the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the mortgagors Abdool Tyab Goolam Hoosein, Tyebbhai Goolam Hoosein and Hooseinabhoy Goolam Hoosein, and at the risk and on account of B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the said Abdul Tyab Goolam Hoosein Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 22nd day of August, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of July, 1911 and made between the said Abdul Tyeb Goolam Hoosein, Tyebbhai Goolam Hoosein and Hooseinbhoy Goolam Hoosein of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the pension and tax tenure and since redeemed from payment of all pensions and tax (together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow with outhouses standing thereon) situate at Walkeshwar Road opposite the First Gate of the Government House, Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1036 square yards or thereabouts and formerly bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. C 2-1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 3 B, 7288 and bounded on the east by the property of Pirojsha Sorabji, on the west by the property of Mancorebai, wife of Bapubhai Savaichand on the North by the property of Jaffer Sulleman and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2494 (9A) and Street No. 519 A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title-deeds of the property application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Huzeria Street.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 183 of 1912 (Ebrahim Jafferji and others vs. Rehmatbai and another), and pursuant to the consent order dated the 29th July, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Huzeria Street, without the Fort of in the Island of and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement $81\frac{2}{9}$ square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1283, New No. 8448, Old Survey No. 2391, and New Survey No. 3847, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 191, and Street Nos. 73-75, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Huzeria Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Massoon, and on or towards the south by the property of Kazi Mahomed Esmail Chidmai.

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Bombay, 22nd August, 1912.

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THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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2009

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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		£6,200,000

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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............£ 900,000

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Mombassa,
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RALPH KIDD,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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In the Native Languages double the above rate.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, AUG. 20.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 21

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 13-16	un chgd	
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4	un chgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4	un chgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 5-8		1-16
do. 2 months' dence...	28 11-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 1-8		1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·25 1-2	un chgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 46		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3 1-2	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-4	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8	un chgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un chgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers—No sellers.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Quiet
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Buyers operating quietly
Total Sales ... 6,900 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 250 „
Imports ... Nil
Mid-Americans ... 6·62+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-16unch gd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·35	6·22	6·16	6·11	6·11
+06	+07	+08	+07	+07
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	
6·12	6·13	6·14	6·15	
+07	+07	+07	+07	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·25 Jan. 11·27.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 11·29 Jan. 11·32
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·41 Jan. 11·44

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	25,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	17,900
„ Exports to Great Britain	...	1·000
„ Exports to Continent	...	2,000
„ Spot Cotton	...	11·80 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 11·15—10
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·23—11
Advanced early on firm. New Orleans market later owing to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 13-16 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·28—14
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·30—12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 1-2+1-8
Do Months—Aug-Sept—London—Sellers.
Tone—Steady

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... .
Do. Month— ... .
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... 36 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Dull

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 38+1-2
Do Month ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...64 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal
Linseed Calcutta... ... 61 —6d
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Sellers Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-2-6 unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Dull

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 5 unchgd
Aug-Sept.—Sellers

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 90+1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 7-8+5-8
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.
4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool......... 12 0 0

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F
India (Double bags) ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec. Sellers
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India ... ... 12 1 1-2—unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec—Sellers
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers.
9 10 1-2—3-4d Oct Dec—Sellers.
Tone—Dull and slow demand,—Closed Steady

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F
India ... ... 14 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—1 1-2d —Value.
Month of Shipments ... Aug.-Sept.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Java-Sugar:—Unchanged—Very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [21ST AUG. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	22	25,148
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	30	36,257

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market continues quiet and rates are unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing and the market closed early pending the result of allotments of Council Bills to-day. The Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Sept
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-4
Shanghai „	...199 3-4
Japan „	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the August Settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with only a small business doing.

We quote:—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96	3	0
1st Settlement ...		„	96	2	0
2nd „	...	„	96	0	0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 lower for ready at 28 5-8 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 28 11-16, New York was 1-8 down at 62 1-8. The local market opened steady at 72 5-16 ex duty for ready and 72 3-8 for the first Settlement and advanced 3-16 during the early part of the day. Later on rates dropped 3-16, but at the close the market is steadier again and the decline has been recovered. Closing prices are as under. A fair business has been done, Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24	0	3
Australian „ ...	„	24	0	0
Sovereigns „ ...	„	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	„	72	9	0
1st Settlement ...	„	72	10	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	72	14	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	„	81	15	0
1st Settlement ...	„	82	0	0
2nd Settlement ...	„	82	4	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations in the Home market continue and are likely to do so in the near future. We do not anticipate any material change either way just now. Private telegrams are generally bearish, but we are still of opinion that the neighbourhood of 6d. is rather a buying than a selling price at present. The local market opened quiet but steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 297. Export houses were reported to be sellers of good Broach during the morning at slightly under current rates. At Colaba the market was easier and there was little doing. Closing quotations are as under.

Ready cotton keeps fairly steady. The demand is moderate and chiefly on mill account.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	303	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	294	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	291	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	283	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	282	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	279	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	268	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	258	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	259	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	263	Dec.
„ „ „	„	270	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„	243	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	290	Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	„	266	„
Good M. G. Westerns	„	276	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Easy.
Estimated Sales 6,000
Total Imports 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·26	6·12	6·07
—09	—10	—09
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·02	6·02	6·03
—09	—09	—09
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·05	6·08	6·06
—08	—08	—09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet and easier.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 12 0 B.T.
September ... „ 11 7 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 11 6 „

RAPESEED:—Steady.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 2 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 47 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... .. Rs. 12 9 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

COTTON-SEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... „ 27 0 0
Forward ... ... „ 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... 5 6 0 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 9 0 „

SHARES.

There are no share transactions to-day.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	2,257	bales.
Wheat	...	47,364	cwts.
Linseed	...	15,817	„
Rapeseed	...	1,418	„
Gingellyseed	...	141	„
Poppyseed	...	1,092	„
Groundnuts...	...	170	„
Castorseed ...	...	1,428	„
Rice	...	5,385	„
Myrabollams..	...	500	„
Cottonseed ...	...	2,517	„
Mowraseed ...	...	5,699	„
Gram	...	3,745	„
Joowar	...	7,328	„
Maize	...	26	„
Barley	...	969	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19th Aug.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912 3 ...	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 17th Aug, 1912, by Council Bills ...	£ 7,658,900
Balance to be remitted from 18th Aug 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ...	£ 7,841,100

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons: 28,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 13,000 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co; 53 tons oil cakes F F Campbell and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co; 1,000 tons manganeseore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—2 1-2 cwts ivory, R Mahomed and Co; 1 bale carpets and 5 cases Chinaware, King King and Co; 20 bales hides R M Kooka.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Netherby Hall s—6,400 cwts gram 200 cwts rapeseed and 3,500 cwts linseed Ralli Bros: 2,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody; 53 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR PORTSAID (for order.)

Ingleby s—26,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beekbergen s—5,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 14,225 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Torrington s—2,000 tons manganeseore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR FIUME.

Habsburg s—2,001 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—75 bales twist, S P Wadia; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, G Kidarmal; 35 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

Capri s—30 cwts jardaloo, T Canji; 21 1-4 cwts aloes, M Soonderji and Co.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The preliminary memorandum on the groundnut crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Native States for the season of 1912 13, reads:—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 15.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 1st August.)

Information incomplete. Reported area 65,000 acres in British Districts and 36,000 acres in Native States, 24 per cent. below corresponding area last year, but nearly double the decennial average at same date. Rain commenced late and sowings which have been delayed a fortnight to month still continue in places. Crop generally good.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The preliminary memorandum on the sesamum crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1912-13, reads:—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 8·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 1st August.) Information incomplete. Sowings still continue. Reported area for British Districts 194,000 acres and for Native States 172,000 acres, 2·5 per cent. over corresponding area last year but 11·6 per cent. below decennial average at same date. In Gujarat early crop sown in second fortnight of June in Kathiawar and other places where rains favourable. Elsewhere sowings delayed a fortnight to month owing to heavy rain in July. Crop damaged in places by excessive rain and by caterpillars in Kaira. Elsewhere good. Late crop not yet shown. In Deccan and Karnatak crop shown in July, a fortnight to month late for want of early rains. In places larger area devoted to jowari and bajri owing to scarcity of fodder experienced in season just closed. Crop good in North and West; elsewhere fair and in need of further rain. Konkan crop sown seasonally in second fortnight of June, and is doing well. In Sind rain for sowing favourable in Karachi but low inundation at commencement curtailed area elsewhere. Sowings began in latter part of June as usual and still continue in places. Crop doing well at present.

BOMBAY SUGAR-CANE.

The preliminary memorandum on the sugar-cane crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the season of 1912-13, reads:—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under sugar-cane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Estimates up to 1st August.) Information incomplete. Reported area 33,000 acres in British Districts and 17,000 acres in Native States, 25 per cent. below corresponding area last year. Owing to deficient rains last year which reduced level of water-supply in wells and tanks at planting season, which extends from November to June, cultivation considerably restricted in Gujarat and Karnatak. Elsewhere area about same as last year. Crop generally thriving everywhere.

ASSAM COTTON.

The first forecast of the cotton crop of Assam, 1912-13. [Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under cotton crop in Assam represents some 0·2 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.] The estimated area under cotton this year is 34,900 acres against 36,300 acres last year, the decrease being due to unfavourable weather at the beginning of the sowing time. The present prospects of the crop are fair.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAY—July 23, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of J. B. Whitmore Hay, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

HARBORD—July 25, at Simla, the wife of Major C. R. Harbord, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse,) of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Rugby Football: Edgland vs. Scotland, 6 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

MAXIM.—"If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we charge the morrow with a burden which does not belong to it."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per extra s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EXPLOSION IN A HOUSE.—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, whilst Gopal Govind, a servant of Sadasbiv Jaikar, was lighting a gas-lamp in his master's house at Bhoiwada, Parel, an explosion occurred and the servant was severely burnt. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—Hindu Division (S. S. L.):—Hindus, who have passed the First Aid Examination and are desirous of being enrolled as members of the Hindu Division (S. S. L.), of St. John Ambulance Brigade, are requested to call at Sir Mangaldas Wady, Girgaon Back Road, head quarters of the Division, and register their names, on Sunday the 25th instant, or 1st September 1912; between 8 and 9 a.m., (S. T.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—Shet Damodardas Govardhandas Sukhadwalla, J.P., has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the movement of the Travelling Free Libraries started by the League. The League has already begun work at about ten centres, and Mr. Sukhadwalla's donation will enable them to extend the work rapidly. It is hoped Mr. Sukhadwalla's example will be followed by other generous and wealthy people.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Owing to his regretted illness Dr. K. R. Kirtiker will not be able to give his intended lecture on "The Beauty of Flowers." In his stead however on the same day, Saturday 24th inst., hour 5-30 p.m. and at the same place, Mrs. Hormasjee's Gibbs House, Miss A. Benson, M.D., First Physician of the Cama Hospital, will give a lecture on "Her Tour from Damascus to Bagdad."

MRS GRACE'S DEFENCE.

The fashionable throng in the Criminal Court at Atlanta, Georgia, watching the trial of Mrs. Opie Grace for the attempted murder of her husband, was rewarded with a narrative of intensely dramatic character. Mrs. Grace was found not guilty. Mr. Grace was discovered in his flat some months ago in a dangerously wounded condition. The telephone was stuffed with cotton wood and the door locked. Mrs. Grace, who was visiting a friend, was at once summoned by the police, and her husband, on seeing her, exclaimed: "Daisy, why did you shoot me?" and then lost consciousness. Unperturbed by the cynical hostility of her paralysed husband, who glared persistently at her from his stretcher, Mrs. Grace held the jury and spectators spellbound while for a full hour she explained to them the circumstances leading to the shooting of her husband. "I am innocent," she said. "My husband and I took a solemn oath on the Bible that we would never tell how this trouble happened, and not until after I was indicted did I even tell my lawyer. Week after week I lay suffering in gaol trying to decide the right thing to do. Finally I decided that I owed it to my name, to my old mother and to my little blind boy to tell the whole truth, no matter whom I might disgrace." As she concluded Mr. Grace said in a whisper: "It is all a d—lie."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
Aug 22	m	8 26	25 0	m	0 35	18 7
		7 10 a	23 1		2 32 a	21 8
23	m	9 23	25 7	m	1 46	18 7
		8 42 a	23 4		3 31 a	21 1
24	m	10 8	26 2	m	2 43	14 4
		9 37 a	23 11		4 12 a	20 5
25	m	10 40	26 8	m	3 28	17 11
		10 18 a	24 7		4 43 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.		Sunrise		Sunset
„ 22 (Thursday)	„	6h 22m	„	7h 2m
„ 23 (Friday)	„	6h 22m	„	7h 1m
„ 24 (Saturday)	„	6h 22m	„	7h 1m
„ 25 (Sunday)	„	6h 22m	„	7h 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Aug. 19th, 10h. 26-6m. p. m.; Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m. New Moon, 11th, 9h. 18-5m. a. m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Shivlal Motilal's Appeal Dismissed.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard an appeal presented by Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, against the judgment and decree passed by Mr. Justice Beaman, on the 4th of March, 1912, in a suit filed against him by the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the Bombay Cotton Company, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the appellant. The plaintiff's in the suit claimed from the defendant a sum of Rs. 50,724 for moneys received by the defendant from the plaintiff company without consideration, with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 21st April, 1909, till payment.

The facts upon which the claim was based are briefly as follows:

On the 13th February, 1909, the late Dwarkadas Dharamsi being much in need of money, approached Jainarayen Hindumal Dani, who was then Shivlal Motilal's munim and his agent in Bombay, for a loan of Rs. 50,000 to himself or to either of the mills, the Tricumdas or Lakhmidas. It was alleged that Dani refused to advance money either personally to Dwarkadas or to either of the mills, but agreed to advance the money on a receipt of Purshotum Jiwandas. Accordingly Purshotam signed a receipt for Rs. 50,000 payable 60 days after date with interest at eight per cent. When the hundi fell due, Dani sent his son Valabnarain to Purshotam for payment. It was alleged by Valabnarain that Purshotum repudiated all knowledge of the transaction and referred him to Dwarkadas. It was stated that Dwarkadas represented that the money was borrowed for the benefit of the Bombay Cotton Company. An arrangement was effected by which Dani accepted a receipt of the Bombay Cotton Company, in lieu of the receipt given by Purshotum. A cash receipt of the Bombay Cotton Company signed by Purshotum was then given to the defendant's munim, Dani, and Purshotum was credited with the amount due from him to Dani in the Bombay Cotton Company's books. In this way the cash receipt of the Bombay Cotton Company was substituted and held by the defendant, in place of the receipt originally given by Purshotum for the money advanced to Dwarkadas. To give a colour to the transaction, the defendant was credited in the books of the Bombay Cotton Company with a sum of Rs. 50,666, the Tricumdas Mills with a sum of Rs. 68,666, which included the sum of Rs. 50,666 and some other items not connected with the suit. Dwarkadas was then debited in the books of the Tricumdas Mills with a sum of Rs. 60,660, of which Rs. 50,000 represented the original loan. Dwarkadas, in his turn, was credited in his own book with Rs. 60,666, and debited that amount to Purshotum thus closing the circle of this transaction. Before Mr. Justice Beaman, upon the above presentation of facts, the plaintiffs contended that there was a clear case of fraud, that upon establishing fraud the Bombay Cotton Company were entitled to recover the amount paid on the 21st of April, 1909, to the defendant.

The defendant's case was that the transaction in question was a cash transaction, that there was no fraud whatever either on the part of himself or agents and that the suit was barred by a former suit, and that the Bombay Cotton Company were estopped by the account which they had taken, and adjusted in the former suit.

Jainarain Dani, the defendant's munim, appeared as a third party and put in his statement to the effect that Dwarkadas approached him for a loan of Rs. 50,000, and he made the said loan on the signature of Purshotum. When the money fell due, Dwarkadas represented to him that the money had been applied for the uses of the Bombay Cotton Company, and arranged for a receipt of the Company in lieu of Purshotum's receipt.

Mr. Justice Beaman held that it was proved beyond all reasonable doubts that the first loan was a private loan in fact to Dwarkadas and that the money was applied to his own uses, and that fraud was devised by Dwarkadas and consented to by Dani. His lordship, accordingly passed a decree in favour of the Bombay Cotton Company for Rs. 50,724-15-5 with costs, and interest on the amount of claim at six per cent per annum from the 21st of April, 1909, to judgment, and further allowed interest on judgment at six per cent per annum to date of payment; costs were to include costs reserved. Against this decree Raja Bahadur Shivalal Motilal appealed.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, reviewed the facts of the case, as stated above, and the arguments advanced on behalf of the appellant. His lordship held that the onus lay on the defendant-appellant to prove that he had reason to believe that money had been taken by Dwarkadas for the benefit of the plaintiff-company. His lordship discussed the law on this point as laid down in Vol. I of Smith's Mercantile Law, and held that Dani, the defendant's munim, had no good reason to believe that Dwarkadas in this matter acted on behalf of the Bombay Cotton Company. There was no evidence whatever to show that Dwarkadas had authority from the Company, except the liability which was taken upon himself by Purshotum Jivandas, who was one of the Agents of the said Company. The appellant had been unable to show by reference either to his books or to the books of the company that the Bombay Cotton Company got any benefit from this loan of Rs. 50,000 made to Dwarkadas. His lordship held that this was a transaction purely between Dwarkadas and the defendant. That the representation said to have been made to Valabnarain had not been proved with regard to the plea of estoppel, his lordship observed that although in the other suit, after taking accounts it was found nothing was due to the plaintiffs, on appeal that decree was reversed. The present suit had been filed before the appeal in that suit had been presented. The reversal of the decree in that suit necessitated the reopening of accounts, consequently there was no estoppel. His lordship accordingly confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

INSOLVENCY.

Bala Ismail Halai.

Mr. Justice Heaton presided in the Insolvency Court yesterday as Commissioner. His lordship disposed of the following applications among many others:—

Bala Ismail Halai's application for an interim order presented by Mr. A. B. Kapadia, was opposed by Mr. Bahadurji. On behalf of one of the opposing creditors, Verchand Krishnaji, Mr. Bahadurji contended that the court had no jurisdiction to adjudicate him an insolvent and stated that the insolvent had amassed a large fortune in Java, and possessed considerable property in Gondal, and was trading in Calcutta.

Mr. Kapadia on behalf of the insolvent denied this and stated the insolvent had suffered heavy losses at Java. At Calcutta he was an employe in a shop owned by a relative of his.

His Lordship granted the interim order.

Mr. Bahadurji then applied for a rule to revoke the order adjudicating the applicant an insolvent.

His lordship granted a rule, calling upon the insolvent to show cause whey the order adjudicating him insolvent should not be revoked.

JAFFERBHAI RUTTONSI.

In the insolvency of Jafferbhai Ruttonsi, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah applied for sanction to a scheme for the composition of his debts with the creditors. Messrs: Weldon and Kanga appeared on behalf of two opposing creditors, and urged that the scheme should not be sanctioned, that pressure was being put on the insolvent to agree to the composition scheme.

Mr. Jinnah said, that the liabilities of the insolvent were over two lakhs of rupees, and the assets were only about Rs. 53,000. There were 85 creditors. That with the exception of the two creditors now opposing, all the other 83 had consented to the scheme. The claims of these two amounted only to Rs. 14,000.

Mr. Weldon said that his claim represented trust money entrusted to the insolvent. It was this that had induced his client to oppose, otherwise he had no objection to the scheme. Mr. Kanga said that they had reason to believe that about Rs. 27,000 was being kept back for the benefit of the insolvent. He suggested that the outstandings should be sold publicly. Mr. Jinnah, said he was afraid the Rs. 27,000 could not be recovered. The Official Assignee had made every effort to recover that money. The Commissioner sanctioned the scheme, subject to the Official Assignee holding in his hands a sum of Rs. 2,500 representing the trust money belonging to Mr. Weldon's client. Mr. Weldon undertook to file a suit or take legal proceedings in respect of the trust money within three weeks.

JERRAM SHAMJI.

Mr. Weldon appeared in an application presented by Messrs. Ralli Brothers for the adjudication of Jerram Shamji as an insolvent. Mr. Weldon stated that the insolvent was a grain dealer and was indebted to the company to the extent Rs. 10,149. This amount was claimed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers. by way of damages, in respect of a delivery of a consignment of rapeseed contracted to be delivered by the insolvent. The insolvent had since absconded from Bombay.

His lordship adjudged Jerram Shamji an insolvent, and directed the Official Assignee to take charge of the warehouse and other belongings of the insolvent.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE AND CO.

In the insolvency of Messrs. H. J. Rustomji and Co., wine merchants of Bombay and Karachi, Mr. A. B. Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., applied for a rule nisi for the final discharge of the insolvent. He said that the Official Assignee had already distributed a sum of five lakhs of rupees among the creditors. He prayed that the rule may be made returnable in four months as some of the creditors were in Europe. His lordship granted the rule.

THE POLICE COURT.

MOTOR-CAR CASES.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, Inspector Fern charged C. S. Wilson, a taxi-cab driver with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing injury to one Tukaram Gopal.

The prosecution case was that on the 5th instant, the accused was driving his car towards Grant Road, and when near Chunam Kiln road, drove so fast and negligently that he knocked down the complainant, who was walking in front of him. It was further alleged that no horn was blown at the time.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied having driven fast.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said the prosecution evidence consisted of people present at the spot and of a police sepoy doing duty there and they all corroborated the statement of the complainant that the accused was going very fast and that he gave no warning. There was nothing to show, as was alleged by the accused, that the boy slipped and fell.

His Worship, accordingly, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50. Out of the fine, Rs. 20 to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

Before the same Magistrate, Thomas D'Souza, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. J. Metaxa, was charged with rash and negligent driving on the 29th ultimo.

The prosecution case was that on the morning of the 29th of July last the accused was driving his master's car along Girgaum Road very fast and while Dr. Parukh's car coming out of Messrs. Watcha Brothers' Works, he nearly collided with it.

The accused denied having driven fast and said as he was on the main road, it was not his duty to stop but the duty of Dr. Parukh to give a warning and also to stop.

Mr. J. Metaxa, accused's employer, said the accused had been in his service for the past eight years and there had not been a single complaint against him. He was a very careful driver and witness never knew him to drive fast.

His Worship accepted the defence and acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Shaw charged Bala Dagdu, a Hindu motor-driver, in the employ of Mr. Jaffer Joosab, with causing death by a rash and negligent Act.

Mr. Shaw said that at 10 o'clock on Monday night, Pandu Luxmon, a Hindu boy, aged about eight was walking with his mother along Nesbit Road, when car No. 1461, driven by the accused, suddenly came up from behind and the front part of the car struck the boy on the head and knocked him down. The car was being driven very fast and no horn was blown. It was pulled up after having gone about twenty-five paces forward. The boy was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to hospital where he died. An inquest was held at the Morgue and a verdict of death due to a fracture of the skull and other injuries received by the deceased by being knocked down by a motor-car negligently driven by the accused, was returned. He now asked for a remand as he wished to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

His Worship granted a remand and ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 and one surety for the like amount.

THEFT OF HORSES' TAILS.

Inspector Fern charged Jajdevdat Shivbatuk, a purdeshi, before Mr. Oliveira with theft as a servant.

It appeared that the accused was in the service of Mr. Ratansi Dharamsay Morarji Gooculdass, who owned about ten horses. On the 19th instant, the accused was on night duty in charge of the stables and the following morning it was discovered that tails of three horses had been cut very irregularly and the hair stolen. A complaint was made to the police and the accused, on noticing that police enquiries were going on, threw the hair out of a window. He was seen doing this and was immediately arrested by Mr. Fern, who searched his person and found a knife on him.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and denied all knowledge about the hair.

On the evidence, his Worship convicted him and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST "CHOKRA."

Before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Kassum Ismael charged John Sebastian, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Williams, living in Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, with the theft of Rs. 10.

The complaint was that on Monday morning Mrs. Williams gave the accused a ten-rupee note and told him to buy some sugar. The accused did not return and on Tuesday morning Mr. Williams went to his house at Modikhana and had him arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded "not guilty," but was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At the Honorary Magistrates' Court at Dadar, yesterday, before an honorary bench, Dr. H. K. Kadri, of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged, at the instance of Inspector S. C. Bhaya, Govinda Narayan, a cart-driver in the employ of a sub-contractor of the Bombay Municipality, with using an emaciated and sore-bodied bullock.

The driver was convicted and fined Rs. 50 and the bullock was ordered to be sent to the Sakarbai Hospital. The owner was ordered to be prosecuted.

DURBAR MEDALS.

At a parade of "G." Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles yesterday morning, Coronation Durbar medals were presented by Col. Dunlop to Major H. F. Bush and Col.-Sergt. H. T. Gorrie.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to grant His Majesty's Royal Warrant of appointment to Messrs. Kanjimull and Sons, jewellers, Delhi. During the last Durbar, General Sir S. B. Beatson by command of H. I. M. the King-Emperor George V. called on the firm, who supplied several jewels and curiosities to His Majesty. Their Majesties, as Prince and Princess of Wales, had made several purchases from the firm. Messrs. Kanjimull and Sons are the oldest and the only jewellers in Delhi, by appointment to H. I. M. the King-Emperor.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Torrington 3619 tons Captain W Provo arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 13th July via Port Said with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo, 4 cabins and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Putiala, 1926 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber sailed yesterday for Busreh &c. via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons Captain H. Ottoman, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Indian Lloyd's Company's steamer Beckbergen, 2,447 tons, Captain Hond, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 21st August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Northbrook	Comdr Shearme	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	Troopship
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	Troopship
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 21.

Belle of Ireland	2772	Weeks		T M & Co
Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai ...28-8	P & O Co
Euphorbia	2444	Stevens		T M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	13-8	B Lang
Kasara	805	King		M M & Co
Malda	1258	Bamber		M M & Co
Markgraf	2325	Tantzen	Durban...2-9	A S & Co
Singu	1912	Tayler		S Wallace & Co
Virawa	2176	Gore-Tipper		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Caboto	2845	Schiaffino	Venice		S N Co
C&R Quilo	4942	Cole			M M & Co
D&S Kamakura Maru	3798	Hori			N Y Kaisha
F Queen Maud	2795	Currie	Antwerp	&c...	T Morrison & Co
H Islami	1645	Newby	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
K President	2086	Durban			A Strandes & Co
M Vellore	8168	Plough			R A Willis
N Lingfield	2614	Hunt	Philadelphia		B A Willis
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher			Arabs Steamers Ld
H W P D					
Courland		Ebrahim			Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Beckbergen	2447	Hond	R'dam	20-8	T M & Co
4 Netherby Hall	2854	Henderson			K N & Co
5 Polcevera	1345	Amezaga	Genoa	20-8	R Line
6 Kandelfels	3604	Wittenburg			W & A G & Co
7 Habsburg	2095	Selevich			A L S N Co
9 Capri	2718	Portunato			R Line
10&11 Delta	4781	Martin			P & O Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans	London	24-8	P & O Co
14 Linga	957	Rothwell			M M & Co
15 Ingleby	2813	Lewis			Ralli Bros
16 Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Torrington	Provo	Cardiff, July 13

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Braunfels	Ottman	Hamburg
	Putiala	Bamber	Busreh, &c
	Helios	Knudsen	Bangkok, &c
	Milton	Williams	Genoa

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Lawada, for Calcutta, &c,
" Virawa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Netherby Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" Torrington, for Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, for Busreh.
" Beckbergen, Hond, for Antwerp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York, arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the evening of the 20th instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," August 23.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia," with the English mails of the 9th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Holman, Mr. W.
Thomas, Mr. J.
Law, Mrs. C.
Woolton, Mr. C. Mrs and infant
Walker, Miss. F.
Nelson, Revd. W. H.
Wood, Mr. R E. P.
Ismay, Lt. H. L.
Cracknell, Mr. A. J.
Preston, Mrs. A. E.
Reed, Miss. S.
Beck, Mr. W. J.
Finch, Mr. A. C.
King, Mr. J. N.
Batliwalla, Mr. D. S.
Raynor, Mr. W. W.
Adams, Dr. J. E. Mrs.
Deva, Mrs. C. M.
Jeffery, Mr. G. H. Mrs. and infant
Willie, Mr. F.
Johnson, Mr. H.
Toogood, Mrs. F. A. and Miss. M. A.
Graham, Miss.
Pantin, Miss. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Glasgow, Major A. E.
Mann, Mr. J. Y.
Berkeley, Mr. S. J. F.
Mac. Ewan, Mr. W.
Tillard, Capt. E. D.
Holmes, Capt. H. L.
Happel, Mr. W. H.
Wilkie, Mr. H. C.
Cadell, Col. J. M.
Lloyd, Capt. W. H. A.
Lyon-Campbell, Maj. C. H. D.
Vincent, Major B.
Hobart, Mr. R. C. A S.
de Gale, Capt. W. A. S.
Moir, Mr. A.
Gundry, Mr. A. R. Mrs.
Moy, Mr. E. O.
Russell, Mr. C. A.
Talbot, Miss.
Heycock, Mr. H. F.]
Godson, Capt. C. A.
Hill, Dr. B.
Peet, Mr. L. M.
Mirza, Mr. L. A. A.
Pinson, Mr. C. H.
Walerworth, Mr. A. E.
Rose, Mr. H. M.
Hewson, Mr. R. B.
Annan, Mr. J. M.
Mehta, Mr. P. B.
Wilks, Mr N.
Rotscheld, Mr.
Ellias, Mr. S.
Barnett, Capt. J. W.
Venables, Capt. H. C.
Hall Capt H. C.
Khine Maung, W. A.
Smith, Mr. S.
Dacres, Mr. E S. L
Gordon, Mrs.
Cochrane, Mr. A. S.
Caldicott, Mr. E. L.
Mathew, Mr. J. A.
Dod, Mr. T. F.
Holman, Major H. C.
Sim, Mrs. G. G. and infant child nurse
Guridham, Mr. A.
Lewis, Mr. G.
Jarman, Mr. G.
Prideaux, Mr. R. A.
Mehta, Mr. A. B.
Jeffreys, Mr.
Vddal, Mr. P.
Stanton, Mr. H. E.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Wootton, Mr. R. F.
Parbury, Mr. H. F.

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.—Cavadias, Mr. S. C.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

McRai Capt. A. W.
Smith, Miss A, C. J.
Cumming, J. W.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Swinley, Capt. G. D. P.
Ogle, Capt. D.

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 22nd August, 1912.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Politicians on both sides of the English Channel hymn the praises of the *entente* between France and ourselves and the results it has produced upon the peace of Europe. Yet there is one adjustment, greatly desired by Britain, which the understanding seems incapable of arranging, though the best diplomatic talent of both nations has been engaged upon it for some years past. This is the conciliation of the old Anglo-French treaty of the sixties of last century under which Muscat became a free port and at a more recent date the emporium for the obsolete arms of Europe which find eager purchasers in Afghanistan, Persia and the Pathans on the North-West border of India. The agreement has never been of any practical value to France, as when, a dozen years ago, attempts were made to use it as a fulcrum for intervening in Muscat affairs, British war-ships were sent hither to remind the Sultan of his obligations to the Government of India. And even the comparatively innocent proposal to equip the local Arab dhows with French flags, as a means of protecting them from the attentions of British cruisers, was vetoed by the Hague Tribunal. The only beneficiaries are those engaged in the traffic at certain German and Belgian ports and a few French firms who appear to have sufficient influence with their Government to prevent the extension of the "cordiale" to this question. As a result of this sentimental adhesion to French rights—though there is a disposition to compound them in exchange for a British West African Colony—we are obliged to police the Gulf and the Mekran Coast at a cost of some twenty lakhs per annum and to take measures for protecting towns on the littoral from the menaces of frustrated gun-runners, as the moribund Persian Government cannot guard their own territory from violation by Afghan and Baluchi marauders.

We restate these facts in connection with an item of intelligence which filtered down the Khyber a few days ago from Kabul, as it seems probable that the working season, commencing a few weeks hence, may witness developments like those of a couple of years ago which caused the despatch of the expedition from Bombay to the Mekran Coast. It is well known that the blockade has caused an appreciation in the prices of magazine rifles and that large profits can be made on every consignment that slips through the naval cordon in the Gulf if speculators are prepared to risk their money against the vigilance of the watchers of the Persian littoral. The Kabul trade in arms is financed by wealthy middlemen, who made small fortunes out of it until British intervention cut off their supplies and caused them to petition for the Amir's protection, when their caravans returned gunless after months of arduous travel in Persian territory. And even the frontier Pathans, with whom money is a scarce commodity, risked and lost a couple of lakhs of rupees, for a time threatening reprisals against the Government: whom they held responsible for their financial disasters. This was the situation a couple of years ago when a contingent of Ghilzais from Kandahar undertook operations in combination with a Baluchi chief who promised to lead them to the coast where consignments of arms would reach them from Muscat, but the expedition was a failure, because a punitive column was launched against it from Bombay, and the Ghilzais and their confederates would not try conclusions with it. Since then there have been no fresh attempts from Afghanistan to open up communication with the Muscat depots, which according to a British visitor, who made his estimate on the spot a little more than twelve months ago, then contained a quarter of a million rifles with proportionate supplies of ammunition.

But it now appears from the Kabul item of intelligence that a new endeavour is to be made to reach the coast, via the old route through Southern Persia, and a few weeks hence we shall probably receive reports of another incursion of Ghilzais and Baluchis, unless the Amir can be persuaded to forbid the project. There is, perhaps, small chance of his intervention as the policy of the anti-British party, to which he has surrendered, appears to encourage a general armament of the people as the best security for Afghan independence. The lessons of the recent revolt in Khost do not seem to be appreciated, and the danger of applying pan-Islamic methods to a people, who are accustomed to more severe forms of retaliation, may not be realised until other developments happen which are already predicted by those in touch with frontier politics. But even supposing that the new contingent of gun-runners reaches the coast, unless measures are taken to intercept them, they are unlikely to find any cargoes of contraband awaiting them, because British naval activities have not been relaxed, and the risks of capture and confiscation have caused the owners of native craft to seek less dangerous forms of occupation than the gun-trade. There is, moreover, a fresh factor in the situation which is likely to be as repressive as the blockade which has practically suspended operations while the Muscat bazaars are glutted with weapons that cannot reach those who are ready to pay exorbitant prices for them. This is the new regulation issued by the Sultan—who will be a considerable loser by its limitations—under which all arms and ammunition reaching the port after the first of September are to be remitted to the State godowns, whence they can only be removed on permits issued by his officials. Similarly all arms stocked in the local bazaars on this date are to be made over to State custody and will be subjected to the same rules as those applicable to fresh imports, while there are strong punitive clauses for any breaches of the regulation. Its objective is the prevention of exports from Muscat to interdicted areas in neighbouring territory, and as these occupy a large space in the Mid-Asian map the operations of the gun-runners are likely to be very much circumscribed. If this edict is thoroughly applied and the Government of India will probably take care that it is—the task of the blockading squadron should be appreciably lightened, as every dhow carrying arms will be accredited by the port authorities, and it will be only necessary to see that no alteration occurs in the destination, a point that can be secured by providing escorts from the fleet. Given these conditions, the end of the traffic is in sight, without waiting for the slower methods of diplomacy or the propitiation of French sentiment by a cession of territory. It is clear, moreover, from the latest official statistics that despite the closeness of the blockade, the European houses engaged in the trade still find it profitable enough to continue their exports to Muscat, as during the past year almost a hundred thousand pounds worth of rifles, with proportionate quantities of ammunition, were shipped thither. But the limitations now coming into force should act as a strong antidote to the traffic, as it will not be a paying speculation to send arms to a locality where they will be impounded until guarantees for their ultimate destination are forthcoming. Hence it will be interesting to observe the consequences of the Sultan's decision, and also to follow the adventures of the Afghan Contingent in quest of elusory rifles which, by the time they reach the littoral, will be in the safe custody of the Muscat officials.

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THE LATE WILLIAM BOOTH. WHATEVER may have been its views of his methods the civilised world will receive the news of the death of William Booth, founder and first "General" of the Salvation Army with profound regret. The deceased was "converted" at 15, and after being one of the earliest, and greatest, of the boy preachers entered the ministry of the New Connexion Church—one of the many branches of Methodism—at the age of 23. Nine years later, in 1861, he realized that the sectarian scope was too narrow to satisfy his remarkable zeal, and accordingly turned his back on the "narrow heart-breaking limitations" of a pastor's life and, assisted only by his wife, the saintly Catherine Booth, at once plunged into independent evangelistic work. He began that work in the provinces: he ended it, so far as his personal life was concerned, in the world. But London provided his first specific call, and when he got there, so he told an interviewer many years ago, "the sight of the poverty, sin and destitution in the East End" caused him to undertake special efforts on behalf of the people. No words can express the amazing success those efforts achieved, but in place of words we have to-day the Salvation Army working in every dark corner in England, in most places in Europe, and with scattered activities in almost all other parts of the world, with the single object of making life, and the people who live it, cleaner and more in keeping with the ideals of civilized morality. Next to his success as a religious and social reform leader, Booth's greatest triumph was the breaking down of opposition, the removal of prejudice, and the convincing of an incredulous and jeering world of his honesty of motive. The Salvation Army was founded forty-seven years ago; but for nearly quarter of a century it was regarded in many authoritative quarters with doubt and suspicion. Its leader was denounced either as a madman, a charlatan, or a spiritual cheat. Its "officers" were persecuted and its members treated as eccentric dupes. Indeed, if ever there was a man who, conscious of his own honest, inflexible purpose, was entitled to derive consolation from the declaration, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile thee," it was William Booth; and so assured was he of the final acceptance of his work, and of his definite call to divine and human service, that he held on through the storm. And he justified himself for he lived to be blessed.

Of course, the fact cannot be hidden that his religious methods never commanded wide approval. His adoption of a quasi-military character for his mission, his alleged extravagances in preaching, his uncompromising campaign against "worldly pleasures," the absolute autocracy of his rule—all these combined to make his religious work unpopular with the churches. But he thrived on unpopularity and never deviated from what he believed was the appointed way even to gain what in his earlier days, he wanted most, financial support. But, happily, it was not all antagonism. To the people to whom he believed he was particularly called—the submerged tenth—he came as the apostle of a new life, and we do not believe we are overstating the magnitude of his mission, or the conspicuously gallant manner in which he accomplished it, if we say he was the greatest Apostle in the modern history of Christendom. The people to whom he first directed his appeal had been neglected as being too much lost to be saved; Booth set out to save them. They were regarded as human wreckage: Booth organized himself and his first followers into a salvage corps, and the many thousands of the reclaimed—men, women and even children—who are to-day included in the ranks of the Salvation Army must be held as the justification of the unorthodox methods he applied to his Christian work. At the same time, from the public point of view, the most fascinating side of the Salvation Army lies in its purely social reform movement. What it has accomplished in this direction, probably the world will never know. It is certainly true to say that it has succeeded as no similar organization has ever done, and it is equally true to say that behind all its success was the indomitable figure of its founder who has now passed to his rest. Two great tragedies marked the successful years of his life. The death of Mrs. Booth shook the "General" almost to the soul. Later, his estrangement from his son Ballington, which even the approach of death failed to cure, was a source of almost poignant grief to the veteran; but it was characteristic of the man that it was his darkest hour which found him most faithful, and his death has opened a gap in the religious and social life of the Empire which will be difficult to fill.

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CANADA AND EMPIRE. THE Mother Country is now bidding farewell to the distinguished guests she has been entertaining from Canada, and nothing is left but to guage what have been the results of their visit. Probably, those results will not all have materialized in the life-time of the present generation, but it is possible to say, even now, that Mr. Borden and his colleagues have done much to cement the natural tie which exists between the great Dominion and Britain. During the few weeks the Premier spent in England he was instant in season, and out of season, in his appeal for the best ideals of Empire. He showed how far Canada is prepared to go in co-operating in Imperial Defence, and many of his fervid speeches delivered to English audiences elicited from Oversea the most emphatic and reassuring expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Empire that could well be looked for. We believe it is true to say that the relations of the Colonies and Dominions with the Mother Country, in the past, have been treated too much as matters of assumption, and the custom practised in recent years of gathering under one roof, so to speak, responsible and accredited representatives of the Empire has done much to demonstrate actually what has always been merely regarded as certain. For the present, therefore, we have as the outstanding result of the Canadian visit, a confirmation of the loyalty of the Dominion to the Sovereign and the great Empire over which he rules, and in future we may look for further lasting results which will go to show how closely bound together are the Canadians with all the British peoples at home and oversea.

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TRAFFIC IN COCAINE. WE are glad to observe that our magistrates are now dealing with smugglers of cocaine in exemplary fashion, and we commend to the Excise authorities the suggestion contained in the remarks made by the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday that endeavours should be made to arrest those in Bombay who receive the drug from the actual smugglers. The Austrian steward who was sent to jail for five months, and fined, will have plenty of time in which to reflect, and we may hope that his reflections will lead him to abandon a trade which is now dangerous to those who engage in it. The further point that indulgence in the drug is disastrous to the health and morals of the Indian people is reserved for those who administer the law in this country, and we trust no false sentiment will prevent the infliction of maximum sentences in cases in which they can be imposed. Unfortunately, it is not possible—at present at any rate—to deal with exporters in Europe, mainly for the reason that they are foreigners. In the case under notice the prosecuting police officer said the capture was probably the largest quantity of the drug ever smuggled into Bombay by a single man, and he put it to the court that a sentence of imprisonment was in itself not sufficient, and that "a fine would touch the pockets of the dealers who were using the accused as their tool." The sentence was one of five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200; and it will be interesting to see whether the man will pay that sum or merely convert his sentence into one of six months. If he does this there is not much to be said for the dual sentence.

IN his annual report on the Police Administration of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police says:—During the year 1911-12 the number of cases reported to the Magistrates in Calcutta was 74,044, an increase of 15,468 on the previous year. This increase was due largely to the greater number of prosecutions for offences under special and local laws. Cases of road obstruction alone were 21,667, more than double those of last year, while the fines realised totalled Rs. 1,31,399 against Rs. 93,462 in 1910.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

ADVICE TO MAHOMEDANS. H. E. the Governor has always given sound advice to Mahomedans, and I flatter myself that my own exhortations to them, although they have not been much relished by individual members of the community, have been on much the same lines. Neither Sir George Clarke, nor the humble writer of this column, is therefore the less a friend and sympathiser of Moslems. Such of their wants as are just and reasonable must be supplied; and with due regard to the interest of other races, every encouragement should be offered to them in the strenuous efforts which they are putting forth in order to make up for lost time and neglected opportunities. I have never believed that much good will come to them as a community, by securing a few more seats on the Reformed Councils, or by asking for preferential treatment in any other way, because they are Mahomedans. The regeneration of the race will be independent of any artificial aids and crutches devised for and its support. I was not, therefore, cast down when they were allowed a special electorate for returning their own representatives to the Councils, and I find myself in perfect agreement with Sir George Clarke when he said at the Moslem Conference in Poona, "I frankly confess that I attach more importance to the progress that I discern among you, and to the new spirit which has arisen, than to special electorates, and artificial means of conferring place and office on your community." Their welfare will, in the natural course of events, follow a general rise in the moral and intellectual level of the community. It is this that must assert itself in the end, and then the constant cry of backwardness will cease, and they will take their proper place among the races of India. They are going along the right road at present, and with the help and countenance of the state, they are moving fast enough.

EXAMPLE OF PARSIS. THE Mahomedans are now doing what the Parsis did long before them. The Parsis noted the growth of new conditions; they seized their opportunity, and profited by it abundantly. His Excellency pointed to their example, and drew a moral from it for the benefit of his hearers at the Conference. The Parsis, numerically, are the most insignificant among the millions of India, yet they have contrived all along to hold their head high. The Government gave them, in common with all the subject races, law and order and education. They provided them with opportunities, and, observed his Excellency, "the rest they owe to their own qualities." All these opportunities are open to Mahomedans, and they have seized them now with avidity. The Parsis have had no occasion to whine and whimper. When their neighbours were convulsed by the question of the relative representation of different communities on the Councils, the Parsis, as a community, were almost unmoved. They felt that they might stand upon their own legs, and they relied upon the Government to safeguard their communal interests. The Parsis have every reason to be satisfied with their representation on the Bombay Legislative Council. There are four Parsis in the Council, one of whom is a host in himself. An attempt is occasionally made to secure special representation for the Parsis, but it is countenanced as little by the community, as a whole, as by the Government. A time will come when the Mahomedans, too, will think like the Parsis, and will not care to ask for special doles.

MOSLEM PROGRESS —THREE STAGES. I am deeply struck by the progress which the Mahomedans have made within the short space of a decade. I take it as a singular evidence of the energy and virility of the race. Dividing their progress into three stages, we see they have now entered upon the final stage. On the overthrow of their domination, their condition was one of stagnation and apathy, sullen despair and proud isolation. They accepted their abject position with the resignation of a fatalist, and bowing to what they regarded as inevitable, they did nothing to help themselves. Their second stage synchronized with the foundation of the Aligarh Institute by Sir Syed Ahmed, one of the most sagacious of men, who perceived that the regeneration of his community could only be effected by one means, and that was education. The Institute has borne rich fruit, but in the very nature of things, the good which sprung from it was partial and restricted in its operation. The ferment, which leavened the whole mass, was yet to come. After the lapse of nearly half a century, arose another leader of uncommon perspicacity, judgment and discernment, H. H. the Aga Khan, and to him is owing, in no small measure, the general awakening of the Moslems of India. We may associate this epoch-making event with the deputation which waited on Lord Minto six years ago. Since then, the entire mass has been galvanized into life, and it is seized with an energy and enthusiasm, to which it was an absolute stranger for a century and a half. The Aga Khan has not only helped his people with his wise leadership, but has given liberally of his substance, and the Moslem University, which will be the culmination of the new spirit, will owe its existence mainly to his guidance and example.

THE AGA KHAN. The nomination of the Aga Khan by the Bombay Committee of the Indian National Congress as its president this year is a singular tribute to his statesmanship and character. His Highness has thrown his whole heart into the Moslem movement, but through it all, he has not merged the Indian in the Moslem. He never took a narrow and partial view of the interests he was called upon to serve. He perceived the injustice and futility of advocacy of a particular community, at the expense of the other subject races of India, as that would be to the detriment of the progress and well-being of the commonwealth. When a man acts on a high principle, that is, when he scrupulously adheres to truth and justice, he cannot go wrong. The statesmanship and wisdom, the tact and discretion, which has usually marked the public life of the Aga Khan, springs from this source. He has been studiously courteous in his references to the Hindus. He has always recognized the justice of their legitimate aspirations, and has urged the advantages of union and cooperation between the diverse races and communities of India for the promotion of their common good. The Bombay Congress Committee must have had these facts in mind, when their choice fell upon the Moslem leader. Bombay, said Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in his book on India, was diplomatic, and I discern in this selection diplomatic shrewdness and sagacity. If Sir Aga Khan's nomination were accepted by all the other Congress cricles, and if he were induced to accept the office, the Congress will enlist the sympathy and support of the general body of educated Mahomedans; and if this were to happen, the Congress will be benefited by the introduction of a stable and conservative element into the movement.

MIXED MOTIVES. THERE are evidences pointing to the gradual establishment of a better understanding between Hindus and Moslems. There has been an amiable exchange of courtesies, with a good deal of bowing and smirking preliminary to their joining one another in a cordial embrace. It will be very long before this consummation takes place. Meanwhile, Mahomedans have been blessing the University scheme of the Hindus, and the latter have been cordially returning the compliment. The other day, a representative Moslem exported his co-religionists to slaughter goats, instead of cows, during their festival, in order that they might not offend the susceptibilities of their beloved neighbours. If this advice were generally followed, it would remove one grave and standing cause of offence. When the report of the Moslem League in London was submitted recently for adoption, the proposition was seconded by a Hindu, who said "it would be unpardonable, if Hindus did not fervently grasp the right hand of fellowship, which had been extended to them." Any tendency towards unity will be welcomed by the Government and the people alike. But unless the motive for union and cooperation rests upon something higher than mere pique and resentment, it will be lacking in the elements of stability and permanence. When the modification of the partition of Bengal was announced, the Mahomedans of Calcutta promptly convened a meeting, at which it was considered whether it would not be advisable, after all, to join hands with the Hindus. Moslems are deeply disappointed that England has not actively intervened on behalf of Islamic states in the hour of their trial. They are indignant at the unwarrantable aggression of Italy upon Tripoli, and are sorry for the watchful neutrality of England and Russia in Persia, which, they are afraid, may turn out to be not altogether benevolent and disinterested. The Moslem League observes that such conduct on the part of European powers will go to confirm the solidarity of Asiatic peoples. Accounting for the natural feeling of Islamites, I hold this remark as singularly infelicitous and untoward. It is not to be regretted so much, because it shows an inability to grasp the realities of international problems, but because of the consequences which are threatened. Can't we unite from a higher motive and for a better purpose?

DION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Tenders for Raising the Tansa Dam.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner submitting tenders for the works of raising the Tansa Dam and for widening embankments along the siphon lines.

The Commissioner, in his letter, stated as under :

The following tenders have been received :—

Raising the Tansa Dam.

Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Son Rs. 3,72,125; Messrs. Pallonji Shapurji and Co. Rs. 3,89,249; Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ld. Rs. 4,36.103-8; Messrs. Virji Teju and Co. Rs. 4,98,802-8; Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co. Rs. 5,13,947;

Widening embankments along Siphon Lines.

Messrs. S. F. Captain and Co. Rs. 1,27,058-4; Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Son. Rs. 1,34,376; Messrs Virji Teju and Co. Rs. 1,47,163; Messrs Pallonji Shapurji and Co. Rs. 1,49,828;

As the tender of Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Son for the work of raising the Tansa Dam is the lowest and as the Hydraulic Engineer reports that they are in a position satisfactorily to carry out the work, I propose to accept it, subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee, to a contract being entered into with the firm at rates aggregating Rs. 3,50,125 plus Rs. 37,456 for supervision and contingencies.

It will be seen that the tender of Messrs. S. F. Captain and Company is the lowest for the work of widening the embankments along the siphon lines regarding which the Hydraulic Engineer reports as follows: "There would be no objection to the acceptance of this tender, but in my opinion it would be advisable to entrust both the works to the one contractor especially as the difference in the amount of the tenders is small compared with the total cost of the work. Moreover the embankments must be ready in time to receive the pipes and any delay on the part of the contractor for the embankment works would delay and inconvenience the contractors for the pipe laying.

In the last contract executed by Mr. S. F. Captain on behalf of this department, viz., forming earth embankment and laying 48" pipes for the Vehar main work was considerably delayed and more than one extension of time had to be given to him to complete same. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that both the works of raising the dam and widening the embankments be entrusted to Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and son.

I agree with the Hydraulic Engineer and am not prepared to recommend that the contract should be given to Mr. S. F. Captain. I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Son at rates aggregating Rs. 1,27,176 plus Rs. 15,442 for supervision and contingencies.

The total cost, Rs. 5,30,356, will be included in a new loan, the expenditure during the current year being met from the advance of Rs. 2,50,000 sanctioned by the Corporation for the purpose under their Resolution of 8th August, 1912.

Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy admitted the advisibility of giving the contracts to one firm, but could not understand why the Municipality should pay Rs. 10,000 more. He was of opinion that the contract should go to the tenderer who quoted the lowest rates.

Mr. MacDonald said that by giving the work to two separate contractors the competition would produce satisfactory results.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that the firm recommended should be asked to reduce its rates for the second work.

Sir Sassoon J. David said to do that was wrong in principle.

The Commissioner said it was desirable to leave the work in the hands of one contractor, from what they had experienced on a former occasion. He did not think the difference was large in comparison with the facility and satisfaction to be afforded if the Hydraulic Engineer's suggestion was acted upon.

The Committee resolved to accept the Commissioner's proposal.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday.

HAJ PILGRIMS' GRIEVANCES.

Some time ago it was brought to the notice of Mr. S. M. Edwardes. C. V. O., Commissioner of Police, that arrangements for the disinfection and embarkation of the pilgrims for Jeddah were very unsatisfactory in two respects.

The Hajis, it appeared, complained to Mr. Moulvie Abdulla Ahmed, Protector of Pilgrims, that their purdah women abhorred the idea of passing by only one passage on their way to the steamer, as they were very often pressed in the crowd. Their other grievance was that their bags and baggage including their food-stuffs were as a rule placed in the hold with the result that it took considerable time to get back the articles after the vessel had left the port and some of them remained without food for four and five days.

Mr. Edwardes immediately took steps to remove these difficulties and in consultation with the Port Health Officer and the Customs authorities arranged for two separate passages, one for male and the other for female pilgrims. The officials also agreed to allow the pilgrims to take all their bags and baggages on board the vessel a day before the departure of the vessel.

The above arrangements have now been found to be working very satisfactorily.

DEATH OF GENERAL BOOTH.

LAST HOURS OF THE FAMOUS LEADER.

"The Greatest Apostle of the Age."

HIS DYING CONFESSION OF FAITH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

General Booth died at twenty minutes past ten this evening.

THE LAST WORDS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

General Booth was unconscious for forty-seven hours. In his last words, referring to the promises of God, he said repeatedly, "They are sure if you only believe."

He joyfully referred to the prospect of meeting his wife and daughter.

It is understood that he left sealed documents bearing the name of his future successor in the leadership of the Salvation Army. It is thought that he will be succeeded by "Chief-of-Staff," Bramwell Booth.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from New York states that Miss Eva Booth attempted at the last moment to reconcile Mr. Ballington Booth with his father, but was unsuccessful.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The papers devote pages to memoirs and appreciations of the late General Booth whom they describe as the "greatest apostle of the age." They speculate as to whether the Salvation Army will now decline.

"HAS LAID DOWN HIS SWORD."

LATER.

It has been decided to have a public lying-in-state, probably in a public hall in London.

Telegrams of sympathy have been received from all over the world, including messages from King George and other monarchs.

A notice was posted outside the Headquarters of the Salvation Army to-day saying, "The General has laid down his sword. God is with us." The flags of the Salvation Army are at half-mast.

The General will be buried beside his wife at Stoke Newington.

The sealed letter announcing his successor has not yet been opened.

[A special character study of the deceased will be found on Page 6.]

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

Japanese Garrisons to be Increased.

TOKIO, Aug. 21.

It has been decided to carry out a long-standing proposal to increase the troops in Korea by two divisions. The change will be begun in 1913 and will be completed in 1918, the cost being estimated at twenty-six million yen.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Assembly and the Hankow Executions.

PEKING, Aug. 20.

The Assembly declares that the explanation offered in connection with the execution of the two Hankow generals are unsatisfactory, and demands the attendance of the Premier and War Minister to-morrow.

The Government are remarkably unconcerned in face of violent hostility and are prepared to take strong measures. They maintain they possess proofs of the guilt of the executed generals.

In the meantime the Southern papers are fanning the flames of party strife.

INSURANCE ACT.

Prominent Liberal as the First Passive Resister.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The first passive resistance case under the Insurance Act occurred to-day, when the prominent Walworth Liberal, Mr. Hurlock, was fined £5 on each of three summonses. The magistrate ordered the contributions under the Act to be paid, but consented to consider an application to state a case for appeal.

THE TEST MATCH.

Slow Progress in the Deciding Contest.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The test match was resumed to-day in showery weather, before a crowd of 14,000 spectators.

The wicket was extremely soft. England completed their first innings for 245, Minnett taking four wickets for 34 runs.

Australia had made 51 for two wickets when play ceased.

ABANDONED GAMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The match between Lancashire and Warwickshire, at Manchester, was abandoned, there being no play owing to rain.

The match between Gloucester and Surrey, at Cheltenham, was abandoned without play owing to rain.

Kent beat Leicester, at Dover, by an innings and twenty runs.

WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The rains in the United Kingdom have been especially destructive to hay, and it is a common sight to see ducks swimming in fields amid floating hay. It is estimated that the loss is at least five millions sterling.

On the contrary, there is a glut of English apples at Covent Garden.

THE TURKISH EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has given £400 in aid of the sufferers by the earthquake in Turkey.

A Mansion House fund has also been opened.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro Warned by the German Press.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug, 21.

The Porte and the Powers have invited Montenegro to withdraw her troops from Berana where fighting is still proceeding.

While the situation in North Albania appears to be more settled, advices from the Turco-Montenegrin frontier are serious. It is stated that the Montenegrins have burned several blockhouses and are besieging others.

The German semi-official Press warns Montenegro that Europe cannot allow her to stir up trouble.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Progress of the Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It is believed that pourparlers between the new Turkish delegates and the Italian representatives with a view to the conclusion of peace, are being conducted in Paris between the Turkish Ministers from Sofia and Cetinje and the Italian ex-Ambassador and two officials. It is understood that the negotiations are making headway.

NICARAGUAN REVOLT.

Garrison Massacred by the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The Nicaraguan insurgents have massacred a garrison of five hundred in the city of Leon, only seventy escaping.

MOROCCO.

Proclamation of the Pretender Elhiba.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Moorish Pretender, Elhiba, has been proclaimed Sultan at Marrakesh.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals has decided by eight votes to six not to report on President Taft's suggestion to amend the Canal Bill, believing that the President will not veto the Bill as it stands.

THE NEW YORK SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The Grand Jury has indicted Police Lieutenant Becker and a gang of aliens for the murder of Rosenthal, the gambler who accused the police of participating in the profits of gambling hells.

WARSAW TRAGEDY.

WARSAW, Aug. 20.

A soldier of the Engineer Corps, who had been sentenced to arrest, to-day entered the flat of Colonel, Prince Nicolai Tumanoff and shot the Colonel through the lungs. With another shot he shattered the Princess's leg. Officers then rushed upon the assailant and killed him with revolver shots.

THE CANADIAN MINISTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Canadian Minister of Marine sailed to-day for Canada.

Mr. Borden follows in a few days.

M. POINCARE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

M. Poincare has arrived at Dunkirk.

THE KING'S BAG.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A record bag of 702 brace of grouse was made by Lord Sefton's party at Mallowdale in Lancashire yesterday.

His Majesty contributed 142 brace.

SACRILEGE IN A PAGODA.

Diamonds and Jewellery Looted at Bassein.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

The Buddhist community of Bassein are shocked at the theft of a famous diamond and other valuable jewels belonging to the biggest pagoda in that city, collectively valued at over one lakh of rupees. The jewels were deposited in a globular gold receptacle at the very top of the pagoda which is 200 feet high. The diamond, which is valued at Rs. 10,000, was stolen once before, about five years ago, and was traced to a town in Central India where it was offered for sale to an Indian shopkeeper for a trifle. That crime was proved to have been committed by a durwan employed at the pagoda and the diamond was returned to the trustees and replaced at the same spot.

On Monday morning at 3 o'clock the sides of the pagoda were seen securely fastened by ropes with bamboos from the base, up to 180 feet from the top of the pagoda, the topmost bamboo reaching to a point beneath the iron spike. After that was a distance of about twenty feet to be climbed before access could be had to the receptacle of the jewels on the top. How the thieves got over the spikes is a mystery.

One of the little golden bells on the top falling down attracted the attention of the durwans who saw three Burmans at the foot of the pagoda running away. One thief, who was observed on the bamboos on the top of the pagoda, mysteriously disappeared on seeing the durwans who were lying in wait for him at the foot. The police, however, expect to arrest the culprits.

COMPANIES BILL.

Views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

SERIES OF CRITICISMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Companies Bill. As regards phraseology, the Committee consider certain expressions not entirely satisfactory. The officers of a Company are described by different names in different parts of the Bill when apparently no distinction is intended. The definition of the word "constabulary" appears most unsatisfactory and the holder of fully paid shares should not be referred to by that word. The holder of shares in a company is referred to in three distinct ways in the Bill, but it is desirable that one expression only should be used. There is no express provision in the Bill which makes it incumbent on a company to have directors at all, though most of the provisions appear to contemplate that there shall be directors. A provision should be included to make the supervision of directors or persons occupying that position obligatory. As regards managing agent, the definition of the word "director" will enable them to be directors and it is then a question whether each member of the managing agent's firm will occupy the position of directors or whether the firm itself. Difficulties will arise if the latter view is correct since the firm is not a legal entity except for certain limited purposes, but, if on the other hand, each individual members of the managing agent's firm is indicated, then the whole business practice in Calcutta firms will have to be modified, although in the Bill there is no enactment prohibiting a limited company from acting as director. It is difficult or impossible to fit in many provisions of the Bill if this practice is permissible. Indeed, directors who desire to escape responsibilities imposed by the Bill could apparently achieve that object by converting themselves into a limited company in that form.

As regards authorised and issued capital the Chamber suggest a clause similar to that in the Life Assurance Act, but point out that in the latter measure, possibly by oversight no penalty has been provided for the concealment of the amount of capital issued. In the Companies Bill a suitable penalty should be provided respecting the registration of mortgages and charges. These should not be delivered to the Registrar of Companies, but if they are, they should include mortgages in stocks or crop which is a very common form of security in Calcutta. The Chamber protests strongly against the forwarding of auditors' reports to the Registrar. This is a new and complete departure from the English law and would make public confidential matters which might do grave harm to perfectly solvent companies. The present system which affords ample protection to shareholders should be retained, private companies in accordance with the English Act should be exempted from the filing of their balance sheets with the Registrar. In the case of voluntary winding up of a solvent company, a liquidator should be appointed by shareholders, not by creditors As regards past members in a winding up the present law makes collusive forfeiture of shares an easy matter and there seems no reason why a member whose shares are forfeited for default should be placed in better position by his own wrong. At any rate he should not be believed until a new member has been placed upon the register in his place. The Chamber regrets the omission of the committee of inspection clause in the new Bill. In this country where recourse to court appears to be a matter of greater difficulty, delay and expense than in England, it would be particularly convenient for the liquidator to apply to such body for its sanction to proceedings which must otherwise be subject of an application to the court.

The Chamber concludes by requesting that when the Bill comes into operation, registration offices should be provided with a properly qualified staff and in Calcutta, at least, the Registrar should be a solicitor, a chartered accountant or one having mercantile experience.

SUICIDE'S BAIL BOND.

Question of Sureties' Liability Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Napier delivered judgment in the revision of the petition against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, in the matter of the liability of sureties of the late Mr. Venkatasawmy Naidu to forfeit the amount of the bail bond by reason of Venkatasawmy Naidu's suicide. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had directed the sureties of Vijiaragavalu Naidu and C. Parthasaradhi Naidy to forfeit the amounts of their surety bonds for Rs. 2,500 each.

Their lordships held that the magistrate was not right in the view that he had taken of the liability of the sureties in the present case. The fact that the sureties had not taken steps to prevent the suicide of Venkatasawmy Naidu did not, in their lordships' opinion, amount to such neglect as to make them liable to forfeit their surety amounts. Their lordships set aside the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and allowed the revision of the petition,

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The administration report for the Howrah Municipality for 1911-12 says the preliminaries for the water scheme, which is to cost 17 lakhs, are well advanced and the work will be commenced at the end of the rainy season.

The land acquisition in connection with the drainage scheme, estimated to cost 13 lakhs, is proceeding. It has been decided to light the town with electricity.

The financial position of the town is exceptionally strong, the closing balance being 4 3-4 lakhs and the outstanding debt only 21 lakhs.

THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

Rahim Khan, the eldest son of a first-class Jagirdar and Durbari of Sind, was caught by a police sub-inspector, when walking out with a gun, and was arrested under the Arms Act, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 100. The accused appealed to the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, who reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 200 only.

THE "BURMA CRITIC."

Further Proceedings in the Libel Case.

COMPLAINANT REBUKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

Further cross-examination of the complainant was recorded by the District Magistrate to-day in the defamation case, G. P. Andrew, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, versus C. Arnold, editor and proprietor, *Burma Critic.*

Mr. Hamlyn, advocate for the accused, throughout the day cross-examined complainant on various matters appertaining to the allegation made against his client. The complainant said he discharged Captain McCormick, as his motive was pure and philanthropic. Witness certainly called it pure for a man to take another person's child and examine and treat her. He did not think it an outrage on the modesty of a female if it was done with a pure intention. There was a hospital eight miles away. Witness did not desire to answer counsel's hypothetical questions as to what he would do if a man treated his daughter or sister in the same manner. It was true Captain McCormic kept the child in his custody until July 15th, 1912, and treated her for some disease. The girl's father had died without seeing her. That the girl had been outraged by some one witness was satisfied. It was true Ina made a charge of being raped before the Assistant Surgeon two days after. He believed it was true that Captain McCormick went over to see Mr. Sherard, a couple of days afterwards. Mr. Sherard denied even making the statement that he was terrorised by Captain McCormick who "toyed with a revolver." Mr. Sherard denied it to Mr. Finnie who held the enquiry. He had no personal knowledge of the allegation that Ina was examined for five hours. It was a lie that the police inquiry was conducted with the utmost secrecy. He was not present, but he knew about it from the police diary.

"Damned lie" were the words used by witness. The court told the witness to refrain from using such language while in the box. Witness apologised for his language.

Further examination will be concluded to-morrow.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Peace Negotiations Reported to be Successful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Reliable news has been received via Gyantse that the long-drawn-out struggle between the Chinese and the Tibetans at Lhassa has, at last, ended, and that peace has been concluded upon terms which appear to be very reasonable.

Chinese troops beyond the Amban's ordinary escort are to leave Tibet at an early date via India. Their arms and ammunition are to be locked up at Lhassa, under the seals of both parties and the Nepalese Resident.

The Chinese traders are to be allowed to remain at Lhassa.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong says that a Lhassa letter gives details of the trap which the Tibetans have been laying for the Chinese Tibetan soldiers going out to skirmish with them.

A sack of native flour was adulterated with cyanide compounds procured from Calcutta and on the slightest alarm a soldier runs away leaving behind the sack of flour. The wily Chinese have, says the correspondent, been acute enough to see through the trick and had several sacks analysed by the medical officer.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

To be held in Madras in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The All-India Sanitary Conference will be held at Madras early in November next. Sir Harcourt Butler will be present. The Government of India will have ten delegates, Madras 13, Bombay 6, Bengal 8, the United Provinces 4, the Punjab 5, Burma 4, Bihar and Orissa 3, the Central Provinces 2, Assam 1, and Ceylon will have three representatives, making a total of 59 delegates.

RANGOON MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

After a protracted trial lasting seven days M. A Mamsa was to-day unanimously found not guilty by the jury before the Chief Justice at the Chief Court Sessions of a charge of having abetted the murder of an unknown Pathan, a recent arrival from Calcutta, and was acquitted. It will be remembered that two Zurbudis were sentenced to transportation for life at the last sessions for culpable homicide in connection with the murder of the same deceased.

CALCUTTA'S MILK SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

At a meeting of the special committee appointed by the Calcutta Corporation to consider the city milk supply, held this evening, and Mr. Phelps who attended the meeting by invitation, suggested that the Corporation should start a sterilization laboratory. Mr. Braunfeld said that if they did, Commissioners would become sterilisers of milk or milk-maids, (Laughter). The Commitee parted after sitting for some time, having come to no other conclusion than to ask Mr. Phelps to join them as a member.

FISHING-BOAT WRECKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

A fishing boat of about 10 tons burden, bound from Kiamari to Rohri, was wrecked this morning immediatly opposite and about 400 yards from the pavilion at Kiamari. The craft was hugging the shore, and the tide and stiff east wind combined to drive her ashore notwithstanding all the efforts of the crew which numbered about 20. The boat sank in about three feet of water and the crew after laying hold of all the movable outfit, swam ashore. The vessel had been recently fitted out for the deep sea fishing seasons.

THE GUJERAT COLLEGE.

Sir G. Clarke's Speech at the Stone-laying.

EDUCATION POLICY REVIEWED.

His Excellency the Governor said in laying the foundation stone of the new buildings at the Guzerat College on Tuesday :—

I am very glad to have been able to come here to-day to lay the foundations of two most important adjuncts to the Gujerat College and to inaugurate the new conditions under which that College will henceforth exist. Not long after my arrival in Bombay I became aware of a general wish that Government should assume control of the centre of higher education in Gujerat; but there were difficulties of several kinds to be surmounted. The resources of the College were somewhat slender, and the demand for a great development of Primary Education was just beginning. That demand was natural and wise. Government have responded to it by opening more than 2,400 Primary Schools since I assumed office. We have in fact moved as fast in this direction as is possible, having regard to the necessary provision of masters. We shall not slacken our efforts, and the Government of India have given us valuable assistance which is to be continued and we hope increased in years to come. We believe that the institution of a special class of rural schools intended to meet the needs of the agricultural population will enable us, effectually and more rapidly than hitherto, to make headway against the mass of illiteracy which tends to impede the general progress of India. With all this work on our hands, we could not at the time find the funds necessary for Gujerat College, and its transfer might have been greatly delayed if Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal had not most generously provided a liberal endowment fund. Much still remained to be done and I am afraid that the delays made me sometimes rather impatient : but that can all be forgotten now. I have worked hard for what I thought the best interests of Gujerat required ; but it is to your own best citizen that you owe the two Colleges which are destined to exert a powerful influence on higher education in this important part of our Presidency. The "Society for the Promotion of Higher Education in Gujerat" has now ceased to exist and we may well pay a tribute to its memory. It represented the wish of your citizens for higher education. It initiated what is going to be the one of the best teaching institutions in India, and with inadequate resources it endeavoured to keep alight the torch of learning which will now burn brightly and steadily in Gujarat, Requiescat in pace.

FUTURE OF UNIVERSITIES.

Addressing a great gathering of Mahomedans in Poona the other day, I pointed out that in India as in Western countries the multiplication of Universities is certain to be among the developments of education in the future and that far reaching affiliation is destructive of the true University spirit. I said that there was already scope for Universities of Bombay and of Poona and that before long there would be a University of Ahmedabad. I have no doubt that my prophecy will come true and that this old city with its traditions of kingdoms that have passed away, will revive its ancient glories as a great centre of learning and of industry helped and inspired by the training and the research which the Madhowlal Ranchodlal Science College will soon be actively undertaking. So best will the welfare and prosperity of Gujerat be promoted, and so will Ahmedabad most worthily take its place in the advancement of India. It is a very interesting fact that the quincentenary of the city of Ahmad Shah should coincide with the inauguration of a great educational step certain in the future to do for Ahmedabad what was impossible to the many rulers who have controlled its chequered fortunes.

When I was here last, I inflicted rather a long educational discourse upon you. I daresay that you did not all agree with what I then said, and I have never known any educational reforms which did not meet with opposition. Education like everything else must be judged by result and that the University of Bombay needed changes was obvious, though the need would necessarily seem more glaring to any one coming fresh to the study of Indian educational problems than to those who had become accustomed to routine. I heard complaints on all sides. Government found difficulties in obtaining the qualifications they required. The Indian leaders of commerce and industry were not able to secure trained assistance of the right kind. It is necessary to import brains that India should supply, or to send Indians home to get instruction which ought to be made available in India. Recent changes are of two kinds. There will be a most notable increase of science teaching, and commerce will have a College of its own, thanks entirely to the munificent contributions of Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal and the patriotic citizens of Bombay. The University courses have been systematized and in place of diffusion over many subjects of which only a smattering could be obtained, there will be concentration which should lead to greater thoroughness. Moreover the special grants of the Government of India will, if wisely used, enable the University of Bombay to make a fresh start in directions hitherto neglected, and to become, as I have urged, a real centre of light and leading in Western India. The relations between the University and the affiliated Colleges leave much to be desired. In the new life which is now opening and which will certainly grow stronger with the years, I am sure that the Ahmedabad College will fully share, and new relations will be established which must add alike to the dignity of the University and to the efficiency of its integral parts. The first duty of a real University is to help and to inspire not only within the sphere of its authority, but on broad lines embracing the general guidance and advancement of the culture of the community. Those must be the aims of the Ahmedabad University of the future of which Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal has laid deep the foundations.

PROBLEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

I shall always recall with pleasure the fact that every change that will now be carried out has had cordial support from Indians who are specially qualified to form opinions on educational matters. Experience will certainly lead to further changes and all living Universities have constantly to adapt themselves to conditions rapidly changing. The problems of higher education admit of no exact solution, and though regulations are necessary for the working of all great systems of administration they must never be regarded as final and perfect. All that the educational reformer can do is to strive to establish true principles to which future changes can conform. In India at the present time the greatest need is to inspire among our students the love of learning. In all directions India is advancing far more rapidly than is generally realized. In the five years that I have spent among you I have noted progress which far exceeded my expectations, and that the next five years will develop accelerated speed I have no doubt. In the awakening, due to the Western education which we British people are spreading broadcast in this ancient land, there may be an element of danger, but there are also immense possibilities of good. Whether good or evil shall predominate depends upon the spirit in which education is imbibed. A little shallow knowledge imperfectly assimilated is a dangerous thing. True education builds up character, forms sound judgment, and quickens the mental faculties besides supplying the special training upon which the success of modern enterprizes depends. India has increasing need of men fully equipped by character and training to take their places in the ranks of progress and to become workers in the wide fields of industrial commercial, economic and scientific advancement which are being eagerly explored by the Western peoples and by the Japanese. It is to Indian brains and to Indian enterprize that we must look to further and sustain the great developments that lie straight before this awakening country. I trust that the students, present and future, of these Colleges will realize their responsibilities towards their native land and turn their educational advantages to the best account. To obtain a University degree is a worthy ambition; but the possession of a B.A. degree may be and often is associated with inability to render any useful service to your countrymen. If you direct your endeavours to the mastery of sound knowledge, if you bring all your faculties to bear upon every subject which you undertake, if you study with love and reverence, then most certainly you will be able to leave your mark upon the national life of India and to help forward the great movements the beginnings of which we can plainly discern.

When I was here last, I alluded to two remaining needs of the Ahmedabad Colleges, a Hall and a library. The Principal has explained how urgent these needs were becoming. As he has told us, Gujerat College is already one of the strongest in the Presidency. The idea that the attendance would never exceed 200 students has been exploded, and the numbers have now reached 384. This most clearly proves alike the estimation in which the College is held and the growing demand for higher education in Gujerat. The existing College Hall had to be utilized for the accomodation of classes and the Library was split up among the lecture rooms, thus destroying its character and robbing the College of the benefits of a most of necessary and important adjunct. The needs to which I referred last year have been supplied by the fine public spirit of Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, and I now have the privilege of laying the foundation stones of two buildings which will play a very important part in the life of the present Colleges and future University of Ahmedabad. I have carefully considered the designs of these buildings and I am sure that they will not only adorn the College precincts, but will prove admirably adapted to the requirements. I cannot sufficiently thank Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal for his most generous response to my appeal. He has indeed made a notable mark on the Province which he loves, and future generations of Gujeratis who will benefit from his munificence will honour his name.

The fine Public Hall which will arise on this site will most fitly commemorates the visit of our beloved Sovereign the King Emperor George V. The keen interest which His Majesty takes in the advancement of education in India is well known and I am sure that His Majesty will hear with real pleasure of this Ahmedabad Memorial destined to play a very important part in the intelectual life of Gujerat. I should have preferred that the Library should bear the honoured name of its large-hearted donor ; but he did not agree with me on this particular point and I can assure him that I am proud that any name should be associated with an Institution which I have striven to help and in which I shall always feel a deep interest.

FAREWELL.

I am afraid this is the last time that Lady Clarke and I will be able to visit Ahmedabad. When we were here in February the dark shadow of scarcity lay over the land and our thoughts were bent upon relieving distress and saving the cattle. Now we have prospects of a bountiful season which will bring comfort to many humble homes and will react upon the prosperity of the city population. I am most thankful to know that, alike in educational progress and in agricultural prospects, I shall leave Gujerat with bright hopes which I trust will be abundantly realized. I thank you all for your warm welcome —the third, which like its predecessors will be a treasured memory as long as I live. Lady Clarke and I will deeply feel our separations from the fascinating land which we have striven to serve and from the kindly people whom we love. May all that is best in national advancement be yours in the years to come. A fuller and higher life, the gradual breaking down of social and communal barriers, whole-hearted co-operation among yourselves and with Government for the common good, the creation here and elsewhere of a band of real students who will work with self-less patriotism for the moral and material welfare of India—these are the best wishes that we can leave with you when the day of parting arrives.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Secretary of the Army Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The following press communique is issued :

Major General W. R. Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C. I. E., D. S. O., has been selected to succeed Major General Sir M. H. S. Grover as Secretary in the Army Department when the latter takes up the command of the Quetta Division in November next.

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Captain T. C. Lethbridge, late of the 119th Infantry, and for the last three years of the Supply and Transport Corps, died this morning at the Madras General Hospital. He leaves a wife and a young son. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M G., D. S. O., Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Bombay, Wednesday, August 21.

TRANSPORT-SEA.

Arrivals and Departures:—The following Arrivals and Departures reported at Bombay are published for the information of all concerned:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals—2nd Division.—Lieut M. G. Michools, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, per s. s. "Himalaya," on 9th August; Lieut. H. L. Barker, Indian Medical Service, per s s. "Salsette," on 16th August; Lieut. J. H. Muir, 19th Lancers, per s. s. "Habsburg," on 16th August.

3rd Division.—Major H. R. Phipps, Royal Field Artillery, per s. s. "Habsburg," on 16th August ; Captain K. O. Goldie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, per s. s. "Salsette," on 16th August.

7th Division.—Lieut. Col. G. L. B. du Maurier, D.S.O., 3rd Bn., Royal Fusiliers, per s. s. "Habsburg," on 16th August ; 2nd Lieut. A. M. Sesson, 13th Hussars, per s. s. "Salsette," on 16th August.

8th Division.—Lieut. G. M. J. Sichel, 3rd Bn., Middlesex Regiment, per s s. "Salsette," on 16th August; Lieut. G. B. Harland, Indian Medical Service, per s. s. salsette, on 16th August.

KOHAT, BANNU AND DERAJAT BRIGADES.

Departures.—2nd Division.—Captain G. A. Hassels Yates, Royal Artillery, per s. s. "Elysia," on 18th August.

3th Division.—Captain E. G. Hume, 7th Hariana Lancers, per s. s. "Salsette," on 17th August; Captain R. J. Bradley, Indian Medical Service per, s. s. "Elysia," on 18th August.

7th Division.—Captain W. W. Chard, 3rd Bn, Royal Fusiliers and Captain G. Ozanne, 3rd Bn., Royal Fusiliers, per s. s. "Elysia" on 18th August; Captain D. S. Graham, 128th Pioneers, per s. s. "Salsette," on 17th August.

8th Division.—Captain W. M. Churchhill, 12th Cavalry, per s. s. "Salsette," on 17th August.

KOHAT, BANNU AND DERAJAT BRIGADES.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—4th Division.—Captain W. B. Mac Leod, 121st Pioneers, per s. s. "Habsburg," on 16th August.

5th Division.—Major G. P. T. Groube, Indian Medical Service, Lieut. C. O. Harvey, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, per s. s. "Salsette, on 16 the August.

9th Division.—Captain F. Rainsford-Hannay, Royal Field Artillery, per s. s. "Habsburg," on 16th August.

BURMA DIVISION AND ADEN BRIGADES.

Departures.—Staff.—Captain R. E. Barrow, 38th Dogras, per s. s. "Persia," on 10th August.

5th Division.—Lieut. G V. Farrel, 99th Deccan Infantry, per s. s. "Salsette," on 17th August.

6th Division.—Major P. P. Atal, Indian Medical Service, per s. s. "Sardegna," on 15th August.

9th Division.—Captain M. H. B. Geddes, 64th Pioneers, per s. s. "Salsette," on 17th August.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

Mr. Nagarseth Chimanlal Lalbhai died at 2 a. m., to-day, of typhoid fever. The cremation took place this morning, and the funeral was largely attended by all sections of the community. The deceased was highly respected by all the communities owing to his genial nature and liberal and charitable disposition. He leaves one daughter. Consequently, Sheth Kasturbhai Manibhai, his cousin, will succeed to the Nagarshetship.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

Sir John Hewett will hand over charge of the administration of the United Provinces to Sir James Meston, at Bareilly, on the 6th of September.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

The Turkish Quandary and Peace Negotiations.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

ONCE more Turkey is labouring under perplexities of such serious appearance that many onlookers accustomed to well-regulated political institutions conclude that the final catastrophe is now imminent and that the confirmed invalid is fast approaching his end.

For the present situation the key is evidently to be found in the Albanian troubles. There the Young Turks have blundered most recklessly. In their enthusiasm for nationalistic centralisation they wanted to mould all shoes over one last. But the Albanians, though very loyal to the Sublime Porte for centuries lay stress on their own national identity and will not give up their particular ways of living. It would have been quite possible without impairing the Ottomanic Empire to let them go on in their accustomed mode. The present changes in the highest offices at Constantinople mean a complete change in the treatment of Albania. The Government will give in and allow the Albanians to live in the style and under the political institutions of their ancestors. It is the only policy advisable.

Nor need we be astonished that the Ghazi Muktar Cabinet consist almost exclusively of very old men, former Great Veziers and statesmen who have a long experience and seemed to have their career behind them. Turkey cannot be governed by Hotspur or passionate youngsters. Kiamil Pasha who as President of the Privy Council is one of the mainstays of the present Cabinet is 86 years of age. Some papers concluded from his participation, that the change of offices at Constantinople was a loss to Germany's influence and a new intimacy with Great Britain. It is true that Kiamil Pasha is reputed as an Anglomaniac among the Turks. On various occasions his life was saved by the protection accorded to him by the English Embassy. But it is out of place to view the present circumstances of Turkey from the standpoint of a supposed Anglo-German rivalry. In former years there may have been some justification for such one-sidedness. At present such a point of view seems antiquated. The only dispute between Germany and Great Britain in the Near East referred to the Baghdad Railway ; it is now partially amicably arranged, partially in a fair course of settlement. If Great Britain's policy is pro-Turkish, it is most desirable to Germany and likewise vice versa. It would be wrong to use an absolete *Cliche* for illustrating the somewhat altered situation.

As regards peace negociations with Italy, the new Cabinet would rather seem more inclined to an arrangement than its predecessor. Perhaps it will also enjoy more authority at home, and certainly a high amount of authority is needed for concluding a peace that cannot be popular. The main point is, however, that the internal pacification and consolidation of Turkey makes steady progress. That is not only a Turkish, but also a European affair, for the preservation of the Ottomanic Empire is required for the peace of Europe.

COAL IN RHENISH-WESTPHALIA.

The Report of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate on the first half year of 1912 contain an array of figures that break the record and are clear indications of industrial prosperity. In the mines controlled by the Syndicate the output of coal amounted during the last half year to 301,690 tons per day, i. e. 9,631 tons per day more than in the same period of 1911. If we turn to the second quarter alone, the difference is much greater still, for the production per day went up to 318,490 tons or 26,655 tons (9'13 per cent.) more than in the previous year. The sales show even a larger increase than the production. Indeed it occurred for the first time in June 1912, that the Syndicate sold more coal than it allowed its members to place on the market. The consequence is that the contingents were raised all round by 2 1-2 per cents for the two months of August and September. Despite the urgent demand the regulation price was not raised, the Syndicate fixing the rates of April 1st 1912 as binding to March 31st, 1913.

The whole output at the disposal of the Syndicate amonnted in the first six months of this year to nearly 45 million tons or 3 1-3 per cents more than in the first half year of 1911. This considerable increase commenced already in November last and has been kept up and even enhanced in spite of the miners' strike during the month of March.

THE ITALIAN LABOUR MARKET.

The statistical abstracts of the official "Bollettino de Lavore" published by the Italian Government are sad reading. They state a steadily growing number of unemployed in the centres of Italian Industry and an alarming growth of emigration from the agricultural districts. At the same time when field labourers are wanting in the provinces, especially in Venetia, the cities are filled with thousands out of work. It is worst in the building, mining and textile trade. At Milano alone 30,000 men are compelled to idleness, and at the small industrial place of Comacchio near Ferrara there have been riots of the unemployed, so that the military was turned out to suppress them. The general expectation is that after the harvests the Government will be obliged to start emergency enterprizes, in order to cope with the misery. If the war is not over by that time, it will be very inconvenient for the Minister of Finances, but there is no other way out of the difficulty. How far the present war has helped to swell the number of the unemployed, is difficult to estimate. Certainly for some branches of the Metal Industry working for the army and navy the state of war has proved a great advantage. But it seems, as though the economic circumstances of the Italian people have been approaching a critical state for some time past. Only those industries that produce to a large extent for foreign markets, like the Marble Works of Massa Maritima, the keramic industry of Suzzara and the hat manufactories of Monza show even a higher activity, though they are not interested in the supply of war material.

ARTIFICIAL DYEING OF LIVING BODY.

From the chemico-therapeutic studies of the famous Professor Ehrlich at Frankfurt-on-Main new methods have taken their origin for imparting distinct collours to the cells of the living organism. On the invitation of the Society of Millitary Surgeous of Berlin Professor Goldmann of Freiburg University demonstrated the results thus far reached. The problem was to use only materials that had no dangerous effect upon health and to bring about a result that clearly indicates the penetration of the colouring matter into the living cells, as may be tested by microscopic investigation. These conditions were fulfilled by three new preparations invented for the purpose. They are traceable in the living organism by three distinct tints of blue. The effect of colouring lasts from three days to nearly a year. Not all cells are affected by the dyeing material. In the kidney the cells of the medullary, in the liver the stellate cells or Kupfer's cells, in the ovaries the follicular cells only. But as regards different species of animals there is no difference of receptibility for these dyeing stuffs. The spine is naturally protected against the infusion of these materials. It is hoped that this new method of penetrating into the very cells of living organs will eventually open new possibilities of curing diseases especially tuberculosis.

L. ASCH.

THE PAREL DISASTER.

Further Evidence at Coroner's Inquest.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

At the the Morgue, yesterday evening, the Coroner of Bombay, Mr. G. F. Chalk, resumed the enquiry in the deaths of Raghunath Narayen and seven others, who were killed by the collapse of a chawl at Lal Baug, Parel, on the night of the 28th July last.

Superintendent Patterson conducted the enquiry. Mr. Kirke-Smith, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. M. P. Bhakka, the licensed surveyor, Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, represented the Municipality and Mr. Ezekiel, tolicitor, for the original builder, Piraji Maruji.

The building superintendent, Mr. M. E. Joshi, further examined by Superintendent Patterson, said his inspectors kept a diary, so did he. He examined the whole chawl upto the 4th floor, both from the inside and outside. Plaster was falling out mostly on the ground floor and in some of the rooms on the upper floors. It did not strike witness that it was a sign of danger that the plaster was falling out mostly on the ground floor. The ground and first floors were built of stone. He inspected more plaster in the stone work than in the brick-work as there were more cracks on the ground floor. In some places plaster was falling out in pieces, four feet square. He inspected the top cracks by standing over the windows. He did not stand over the windows, but the workmen, happened to be there, did. The workmen did so under his directions. At the back of the chawl there were two arches over two water taps and they were still standing. He did not remember if those two arches were cracked and new chunam put over them before the collapse. Those arches did not support any weight, but they would give way. An unbonded house would collapse. The central arch bore no weight. Plaster was also falling out from the inner partition walls.

Examined by Mr. Kirke-Smith he said he inspected the building in consequence of a complaint from Mr. H. Makba, the owner of an adjoining property. He had the complaint. He did not receive a complaint from any one else. He was accompanied by his inspector, Haldipur. The owner of the building was also present. The muccadam was not there. It was not raining when he inspected the building; it was only drizzling. There were signs of rain running off the roof. He could not say if it ran on to the south-west end. He did not remember if the south-west end on the ground floor was saturated with water. He did not inspect the south-west plinth. He could not say if the south-west plinth had sunk. The plinth was out of plumb at present. He had gone up on to the roof when he inspected the chawl. The parapet wall on the south-west side was not cracked then. He did not notice any crack there.

MR. MACKISON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. James W. Mackisson, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, examined by Mr. Patterson, said he had never seen the building before the collapse. He had not seen the complaint from Mr. H. Makba, but he had heard of it. He went to the place on the night of the collapse before very much of the debris had been removed. He assigned the collapse to bad building, that was lack of bending and defective mortar.

What are the first indications that a house is likely to fall? Plaster falling, cracks in the building.

I put it to you, also the continual falling of plaster?—Yes, that is a sure indication of some defect in the wall; that is to say, there would be some settlement somewhere. It did not necessarily mean the walls were defective if plasters fell. Bad plaster might be the cause of its falling down.

He was on the spot immediately after the collapse and he had examined the chawl since. He saw the remaining arches in the front from outside. They were all cracked. He did not particularly examine the arches at the back. They bore no weight. He did not see new chunam put in on any of the cracks. He had seen the inner arches over the windows. He could not say if they were cracked. They had been painted over. He did not notice chunam put on in any of the cracks in the arches. He did not notice new chunam in the corners near the standing walls in the rooms. Had he gone to examine the building on a complaint, he should have examined all these things in detail. He would have paid special attention to new plastering if it had been done. He would have seen if cracks had beeck filled in. His attention was not drawn to a new plastering eight feet in circumference immediately at the entrance near the present standing wall. Had he gone there on a complaint, he would have paid special attention to it. To his knowledge, no by-laws had been infringed beyond the question of good workmanship. There was some correspondence in his office about some props before an occupation certicate was granted. Those props would not have been required under the present by-laws. They were put up to make up the thickness of the walls. The props had been put in. He had not seen the foundation, and he, therefore, could not say what weights they would carry.

ALLEGED IMPROPER BONDING.

To Mr. Dunlop: He had acquired great experience in buildings at Dundee as an assistant engineer. He inspected the building on the 1st instant in company of the Municipal Commissioner. The whole building, including the collapsed portion, was inspected. He considered the bonding defective and mortar not sufficiently set mortar was put on dry material. The stones being dry would take the the moisture from the plaster. The effect of this would be that plaster would get loose and easily come down. On the 1st, he had examined the standing west wall, that had since fallen. The plaster was then almost hanging and some had come down. He pulled out some of it. The result of his examination was to find that there was no crack in the wall below. He, therefore, did not believe that it was likely to collapse. The adjoining room was also inspected with the same result. It did not appear from outside in any danger of falling down. The cracks in the plaster did not necessarily indicate weakness in the wall. He had examined the walls in the inner rooms on the ground floor and the walls appeared to him to be sound. Notwithstanding that, a portion of the west wall fell, though it seemed to be safe. He had examined the east wall near the tank. At that time, the wall showed no sign of crack and appeared to be safe and no one could have said, looking at it from outside, it was unsafe; and yet within twenty-fours hours, serious developments appeared in it and it was now full of cracks.

QUESTION OF MATERIALS.

Under the Municipal Act, by-law 40 only dealt with the quality of materials. That cast the responsibility on the person undertaking the construction work. Under the provisions of the Act, every building had to have a licensed surveyor in charge of it and the law and the Municipality looked to him as the person responsible for the construction of the building when the building was completed, the licensed surveyor gave a completion certificate under section 353A. of the Act. After the certificate was given, the building was inspected by the Municipality. Inspection related only to the point that the provisions of the Act and the by-laws had not been infringed. In this particular case, the owner was prosecuted and the objections were complied with subsequently. The props were put up in order to comply with the by-laws then in force. At the time of the completion, it was not possible to examine the inner condition of the wall, that was to say bad bonding and defective mortar could not be ascertained then. At this time there were about 3,000 new buildings and buildings under repair. It was absolutely impossible to exercise more supervision than sending inspectors once or twice a month; otherwise one man would be required for each building. To see the work properly done the Municipality relied on the licensed surveyor and the builder.

He had heard Mr. Joshi's evidence and in view of the examination the latter made, witness thought Mr. Joshi was justified in his opinion and in this opinion witness was borne out by his personal inspection.

To Mr. Patterson: The walls which he had subsequently examined and which now appeared to be unsafe, were still standing.

To Mr. Kirke-Smith: He did not expect a licensed surveyor to spend his whole time on the building, but he was entitled to have a representative there. In this case a building contractor was putting up the building. As he had no long experience, he would not say if he was a well-known contractor. Even if he was a well-known contractor the licensed surveyor took the risk if he relied on the contractor. The surveyor was responsible along with the man, who did the construction work. The licensed surveyor might very well be employed merely for the purpose of signing the documents required under the Act, particularly in a case where the owner was a competent builder, but he took his risk along with the builder. If the owner was a competent builder, in this case it would be a mitigating circumstance for the licensed surveyor. The collapse of the portion of the west wall was due to high wind as well as to defective bonding and also due to its being shaken by the fall of the portion of that building. It was not due to rain water soaking in the foundation. He saw no signs of sinking of the foundations. Only a portion of the plynth near the corner on the east was out of plumb. A collapse would change anything and the plinth on the south-west corner might be out of plumb.

LICENSED SURVEYOR'S DUTY.

To Mr. Ezekiel: The duty of the licensed surveyor was to comply with the Act. The surveyor was supposed to examine the building thoroughly before granting a completion certificate.

Repling to further questions by Mr. Dunlop, the witness said that had he been aware that Mr. Bhakka was employed merely for the purpose of signing the documents required under the Act, he would not have accepted the certificate. On the certificate, he believed that Mr. Bhakka had done the work mentioned in it.

To a Juror: After looking at the materials, he was opinion that the certificate granted by Mr. Bhakka was incorrect; he could not go further than that. He held all those employed on the building responsible.

To another Juror: In the materials he saw something which appeared to be clinkers. The sand employed in Bombay was generally not of good quality.

The enquiry was again adjourned.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

Remarkable Game in the Harwood League.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (4): BYCULLA M. I. (3)

Much interest was evinced in this game in the Cooperage last evening. The Gymkhana had but a weak team even as it had been arranged, but at the start neither Deane nor Wilmott had turned up and only nine men faced the refere. The attack was entrusted to Roger, Findlay and Adams, Smith going to half and Barratt and Booth playing back. Bycul1as also began a man short, but he turned up soon after the game started.

The Mechanics soon got round the Gymkhana goal, but the defence was sturdy and Booth cleared out to Findlay who attempted to transfer play. The attenuated attack, however, was soon checked and we had the Gymkhana on their defence for some time. Muir tried Simmonds once, but the Gymkhana man cleared, and Adams went away on his own.

The Mechanics got back very quickly, but their forwards showed up poorly against their weakened opponents who were rarely extended. After Smith had tried to get through, Byculla fought their way back and forced two corners before Barratt cleared, and for a few minutes the operations were confined to midfield. A foul against Byculla assisted the Gymkhana a bit. Alcock, however, rushed down and Barrat wisely conceded a corner. This was cleared and Findlay got off, but was fouled half-way between the dividing line and the area. Barratt took the kick, sending it well up, and Smith getting possession scored easily.

Fifteen seconds later Muir equalized, beating Simmonds all over.

Shortly before the interval was due, Moir went into goal, Simmonds going to partner Booth at back and Barratt to his old position at half. Byculla became active, but this stage of the game was more notable for unpunished offsides by the Byculla forwards than anything else. After Moir had cleared cleverly at close quarters, Rogers went away and going the length of the field scored easily, but after three minutes Muir once more equalized making the score two all. The Gymkhana again attacked, Adams all but scoring. Play coming back Moir again assisted by clearing and the Gymkhana delivered another attack led by Evans who tested Smith seriously. At half-time play was in mid-field, the score being:—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 goals.
Byculla Institute	2 goals.

At the interval Phillips, better known as a referee and an old Y. M. C. A. half-back, sauntered on to the field, and was given a place at right half, Osborne-Smith going forward.

The addition gave strength to the Gymkhana attack which bothered the Mechanics for a time, but they cleared and only failed to score after desperate struggle, which Barratt ended by conceding a corner, and a clearance was effected. The relief was but temporary, the Mechanics forcing play back, and a corner was wound up by Mungavin scoring the third goal for his side. A minute later Jackson threw away a chance of augmenting this score, and after the goal kick had been taken the same player forced a corner. Findlay, Roger and Osborne-Smith then transferred play, but the Mechanics' back kicked out. Evans was next prominent centring in well, but Ridley kicked behind. The Gymkhana continued to attack, but Roger kicked over the bar. Two minutes later Osborne-Smith missed an excellent chance provided by Evans. Gymkhana were driven back temporarily, but again attacked through Findlay, who tested Smith. The latter cleared, but fell and another shot by Findlay was headed into his own net by Topper, making the score three-all. Gymkhana again attacked and should have been given a penalty for hands in the area. Byculla made a brief rally, but Adams and Findlay brought play back and Gymkhana got another corner. When the ball came out one of the Byculla men touched the ball with his hands and a penalty was awarded. Barratt scored. Byculla were kept on the defensive, some hot play being witnessed on one occasion in the Byculla area. Findlay shot at close quarters, but Smith saved finely amidst great excitement. Gymkhana were driven back once, but Barratt checked a rush cleverly, and Evans made a strong attempt to get through, the ball going behind. Time was sounded while Byculla were running down.

The closing score was:—

Bombay Gymkhana	4 goals.
Byculla Institute	3 goals.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Moir; backs, Simmonds and Booth; half-backs, Phillips, Barratt and Kilby; forwards, Evans, Osbourne-Smith, Roger, Findlay and Adams.

Byculla Mechanics Institute:—Goal, Smith; backs, Topper and Ridley; half backs, Gardiner, Mullineaux and Brien; forwards, Jackson, Mungavin, Muir, Peel and Alcock.

Referee:—

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

The result of the Mud Sports held on the Marine Lines yesterday were as follows:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING. (Double Pegs).

L. Graham	1
Wallace	2
J. W. Knight-Bruce	3

LADIES TILTING AT THE RING AND GENTLEMEN TENT-PEGGING.

Miss Duneford and J. R. Landon	1
Mrs. and Capt. Longstaffe	2
Mrs. McCausland and L. Graham	3

INDIVIDUAL JUMPING (horses and ponies).

J. W. Knight-Bruce	1
Robinson	2
J. R. Webster	3

V. C. RACE.

Robinson and Landon	1
Webster and L. Graham	2

TREASURE TROVE STAKES.

B. May	1
H. Graham	2
Wagstaff	3

SCURRY (ponies 14-1 and under).

J. R. Landon on Peggy	1
J. W. Knight-Bruce on Sorab	2
L. Graham on Amir	3

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

In the Harris Football Tournament to-day R. F A., Kirkee, met the Warwicks from Bombay. Each side scored a goal and extra time was allowed in which Warwicks added another and won the match by 2 goals to one.

THE POET OF HUMANITY.

Lecure by Mr. P. D. Khandalavala.

The following is the text of a lecture delivered last evening at the Blavatsky Lodge by Mr. P. D. Khandalavala:—

The Avesta teaches us that Righteousness or Truth is the highest Religion. Novalis, the mystic poet of Germany says, Poetry is absolute Truth. Then Poetry and Religion are akin. The poet and the prophet are both seers and singers. Both are inspired. God always stays the ages on some bard, and breathes His purposes and providence through parables and poems. A divine something makes each lyre sacred. He who has beheld a poem in flesh with lips of rose-leaves, and a throat of cream unmoved, may well ask what good is poetry? He must certainly have stood uncheered by a ray of light when lost in fog. What good are flowers, and birds, and perfumes? Don't they serve us to be beautiful? Has man been able to deprave them to his use? How have dead nations been preserved to us? Muffled in the immortal form of Art, like the chrysalis in its cocoon, Greece has been living long ages in her Homer and Sophocles. Dante and Petrarch preserved Italy during centuries of apparent death. The poet holds the first place in the affections of the people in every age. What the theologian cannot do, he easily does. Not until we know why the rose is sweet, the dew-drop pure, or the rain-bow beautiful, will we know why the poet is the best benefactor of society. Who raises the human in us to the Holy? Who wakes the spirit from the clay? The poet. A single verse allays our grief, kindles our enthusiasm, and with a tear of emotion awakes the atheist to pray. In a stanza lies embalmed the memory of a dear mother, a wife, a friend, a child. We all have

OUR FAVOURITE POET.

He is our master by preference, the refuge and joy of our inner life. Of these elect, Shelley is one. His poems excite unique poetic sensations, and offer a powerful moral viaticum. No persecution, solitude, nor intolerance dried up in him, the sacred source of affection, of hope and of tears. His soul or rather love breathes in his entire work. Love of man, and of things, love of the Earth, and of the Universe, love of endless transformations of Life, and Death, Universal Love. The brain of this extraordinary man who questioned the alembics, pierced into worlds, sounded science and metaphysics, was but a loyal subject of his heart. The sublimity of his instinct, appears more admirable than the complexity of his thought. Quite different was Byron. Steeped in gall like Shelley, and a keener psychologist, he was embittered and foundered in despair. Shelley knew how to remain a lover. Deceived in the present, he committed to the future the care of his noble dreams of justice. With a desperate flight, he hurries on his faith to the coming of fraternal days. Hear the words of the hymn in which he salutes the vision of

THE EARTH DELIVERED AT LAST

"My brethern, we are free! The fruits are glowing
"Beneath the stars, and the night winds are flowing.
"O'er the ripe corn, the birds and beasts are dreaming.
"Never again may blood of bird or beast.
"Stain with its venomous stream a human feast,
"To the pure skies in accusation steaming;
"Victory, victory to the prostrate nations!
"Bear witness, night, and ye mute constallations
"Who gaze on us from your crystalline ears!
"Thoughts have gone forth whose powers can sleep no more!
"Victory! Victory!
"Truth with Joy entroned, O'er his lost empire reigns!"

Such was his ecstatic vision of human renovation. From the first he thought he had found the solution of the problem of Good and Evil "in woven passions mailed" waging war in Societies. He proclaimed the cause and the remedy of it. Incensed at the sight of Ahura Mazd and Anriman struggling for ages and "ruling the world with a divided lot," the former gaining passing triumphs, and suffering crushing defeats, he rushed to range himself by the side of the principle of light. He brandished the old paradox of Rousseau as his weapon: "Man is born good, Society depraves him." And in the thick of the fight, he sounded the victory of his cause. Perhaps this flourish of joy was premature. For, we see him singularly puzzled. He acclaims the "Spirit of nature for its "necessity" on the one hand, and curses it on the other. But we ask not of the great poets exactness of analysis, nor minute logic. Their intuition is decidedly right after all, opposed to the quibbler's pitiful objections. The terrible point of interrogation hovering over the simple question: "Will wisdom once for all subdue passion?" did not exist for Shelley.

THE HUMANKIND

which he loved with an unlimited love had, it is true, let itself be loaded with the chains of all the implacable allegories, Custom, Law, Faith, Tyranny; but however heavy the burden of servitude, it was liftable, and the future would shake itself free of it for ever. The poet never leaves off affirming it, and no where so free and vivid as in Julian and Maddalo: Says Shelley to Byron, "The words you spoke last night might well have cast, "A darkness on my spirit. If man be

"The passive thing you say, I should not see
"Much harm in the religions and old saws
"(Though I may never own such leaden laws)
"Which break a teachless nature to the yoke:
"Mine is another faith."......

"It is our will "Which thus enchains us to permitted ill.

"We might be otherwise; we might be all
"We dream of, happy, high, majestical.
"Where is the beauty, love, and truth, we seek,
"But in our minds? And if we were not weak,
"Should we be less in deed than in desire?

"Ay", says Byron, "if we were not weak,—and we aspir. "How vainly! to be strong. "You talk Utopia." Shelley rejoins "It remains to know, and those who try may find

"How strong the chains are which our spirit bind:
"Brittle perchance as straw. We are assured
"Much may be conquered, much may be endured,
"Of what degrades and crushes us. We know
"That we have power over ourselves to do
"And suffer—what, we know not till we try,
"But something nobler than to live and die.
"So taught the kings of old philosophy
"Who reigned before religion made men blind;
"And those who suffer with their suffering kind
"Yet feel this faith Religion.

This is

THE REVOLUTIONARY FAITH.

Not the Jacobin's faith of massacre and vengeance, but one of legitimate struggle in the name of right to reorganise the world by republican democracy. None more than Shelley has branded crimes committed in the name of Liberty. None more than he has preached universal goodness, universal pity, pardon and reconciliation. He often quoted Rousseau, who declared that he would much rather see things as they were than see a single drop of bloodshed. In "the Revolt of Islam," Laon exclaims: "Soldiers, our brethern and our friends are slain.

"Ye murdered them, I think, as they did sleep!
.... But they forgive ye now.
"Oh wherefore should ill ever flow from ill,
"And pain still keener pain for ever breed?
"We all are brethern—even the slaves who kill
"For hire are men; and to avenge misdeed
"On the misdoer doth but misery feed
"With her own broken heart!

In "Prometheus Unbound," The Earth on the supplications of her son condemned to capital punishment, repeats to him the curse which in the name of humankind he had hurled of yore against Jupiter. Affrighted with the appeal to vengeance in which the curse ends, Prometheus retracts it: "Were these my words, O'Parent?" "They were thine." "It doth repent me: Words are quick and vain: "Grief for a while is blind, and so was mine. "I wish no living thing to suffer pain." These words written in 1820 set a great moral influence afloat. Forty years later the greatest of French lyric poets inaugurated the series of his humanitarian pleadings.

SHELLEY AND HUGO

Stand side by side, so evident is the similarity of their subjects. Both have branded despotism with the same red-hot iron of apostrophes, both have been Apostles of meekness, both have written the vision of universal republic. With this difference however, that Hugo began preaching rather late, and continued it in a rhetorical and literary tone, in the midst of idolatrous acclamations, while the artless and sublime heart of poor Shelley throbed in a desert. The one loved for loving's sake, while lowing; the other took pains with his pose, and his pedestal. The loving simplicity of this great English poet draws him near to the evangelizers recently discovered among the Russian romance-writers. Of these the most sympathetic geniuses are three produced by humanity, Turgenjef, Tolstoi and Dostoiewsky. The rapproachment between these writers may be summed up in what Laon says to Cythna: "Accuse not thy soul but know thyself. Hate not another's crime, nor detest thine. It is the dull idolatry of self, which wishes, when once our actions and thoughts are no more, that man may weep blood and groan. O barren expiation! Rest in peace: the past belongs to death, the future is thine. Love and joy can make of the most impure hearts, a paradise of flowers where Peace can build herself a nest." Thus Shelley who by the ardour of his philanthropic and socialistic apostalate has in him of Hugo, all but reaches the Russian authors by some of his tender and almost infantile words. Having signalised the predominance of the human idea which occupies a large place in his work, let us turn to his leading modes of expression. He delights in two principal visions. To begin with is the shocking vision of scourges of every sort wherewith the idea of God serves kings and priests to afflict the earth every time. Then the curtain falls on the picture of Evil, the scene changes, and old Eden reappears. The tyrants are down. Man and the Earth decked in every beauty, goodness and truth, live thereafter in love. Every one of his great poems philosophic, lyric, tragic, or satiric expands in the end into the single image of this double vision the

APOTHEOSIS OF THE FUTURE

over the demolished Past. The Past pulled down and pardoned. Setting aside the sharp impreations whose acridity disfigures lyricism, the first page of "Promethens Unbound" may be cited as the counterpart of the two stanzas first quoted in which joy soars aloft. This lyric drama of Prometheus symbolizes the deliverance of the Human mind. With Gothe's Faust it is the greatest poem of the age. The poem of Faust is the evangel of ideal Pantheism. Far from burying spirit in matter it raises matter up to spirit and offers the beautiful spectacle of the hymen of the senses and intelligence. All the voices chant under the magnificent cupola; angels, humanity, vast forests, waters and harvests, the flames of life and of love roll in floods, then mount back to the eternal source, to outpour themselves again. The harmony is complete, not a note is wanting. Goethe and Navalis have enlarged the word of Christ. The revelation includes the earth, the waters and the sky. Nature is saved, and humanity reconciled with it for ever. Everything announces Pantheism and glorifies it in this sublime edifice. This sublime poem embodies the noblest thoughts that poetry ever charmed the human heart with, in theology or the science of God and men. It is the expression of a great and prolific epoch, which after having interrogated and attempted everything, after having paraded its impatient activity in all the schools and on all the fields of battle, weary of discussion and of war, weary above all of the foolish theories that it saw expand and die under its tread, but too young, too ardent, too keen to rest content with doubt took refuge in intelligent nature, and the presentiment of a higher destiny. If Shelley's cult of Humanity strikes us at first, we are not slow to perceive as we read his second and no less important characteristic.

HIS LOVE OF THE UNIVERSE.

He animates things with such a power of becoming and independent life, and launches them on a sea of metaphor, so calm, so vast, and so dazzling, that they seem to float of themselves, detached from the soul of their creator, and having no lien with him. No doubt it is so. But before giving them the started sailing-trim of swans, he evokes them at first. And what an evocation! Sure enough, they now live their own life apart from his and his ecstacy at the song of the lark, the play of the west wind, the serenity of Mont Blanc, is that of a contemplator, of one almost impersonal. There is however a hue about their appearances not their own, but due to the enchanter's wand. It is because there is no pantheist to match Shelley as a magician. It is his own universe he paints us. The splendours of the worlds have furnished the colours to his soul, and these are festooned in thousand arabesques of his sensibility. See the mountain, the grain of sand, the blade of grass the sea, the star, the flower get into voice; have not they the trembling golden sound, the restless quiver of crystal, which denotes the presence of Ariel in exile? The symphony of Prometheus goes swelling invain more sublime and large, invain his final choir bursts like a thunder of decisive joy, till in these notes we unravel certain vibrations too intense, an excess of nervous joy, and a something heterogenious to the calm, grand harmony. Shelley's Titan stands as the sublime of endurance: "To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite, "To forgive wrongs darker than death or night; "To defy power which seems omnipotent; "To love and bear; to hope till hope creates, "From its own wreck the thing it contemplates; "Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent." Goethe's Prometheus stands strong and unsubdued, conscious that he is a God, and if true to himself, his heritage of life and activity, none can touch: "Das was ich habe kennen sie nicht rauben." That which I have they cannot rob me of. Shelley is not entirely absorbed in the universe, nor does he treat it as a slave. The rarest of loves is established between the two, shared by both. Neither owes the other. What the universe gives, Shelley returns. It is a "hymen" says Darmesteter. From this hymen there issues every hour refreshed, a mixed sort of poetry, absolutely original, half real, half imaginary, and which "with its roots in life, expands itself into a dream." With the innumerable people of animated, and phantasmal abstractions he secretes and brings to light, are interlaced images of the visible universe; hallucinations and visions give each other the hand, and the dizzy dance of poetry fills up the scene. The poet stands behind, half hid by his symbols, satisfied with having breathed into them so far the nobleness and suavity of his soul, and not so disguised but that he is recognised at the simple excuse of a song the most musical which goes out of English lips.

OPEN SHELLEY ANYWHERE

and you realise this peculiar form of imagination be the piece long or short. Everywhere from the blue fog of dreams, the image emerges pensive. In its sudden and sportive escape it disports in the sunny streams of universal life, which gild its meatamorphoses. It buzzes, it surprises, it swells, it sings, it is dissolved, it shines. It is the source, fairy, flower, plant, breeze, bird, woman, the thousand fragrant forms, as well as the thousand malicious ones, serpent, poison, war, hate, disease, pestilence. And he is even so essentially Proteus, that one cannot much variegate his judgment on that score. Although in general the poet is almost blended with his pantheistic conceptions, and is seen cropping up gently everywhere, it happens at times that by dint of suppleness he abstracts himself out of them, and is seen "en-tete-a-tete" with Great Pan. "The Cloud" is a typical example of it, where the instinctively modern and semi-scientific contemplation is clothed in the freshest colours of primitive, aryan, and mythic imagination. Not only does he exclude himself in it from Nature which he describes, but he discerns and indicates the elementary forms, the elaborators of species across the veil of mitaphors in which he clothes them. As a set off, his humour having changed, the process turns round to instinct in Alastor. Instead of estranging nature, he draws her near, and absorbs her. She becomes the avatar of his melancholy. In fact in "The Sensitive Plant" there is a sort of juxtaposition of the two styles. The ordinary flowers, the lily of the valley, the jasmin, the rose, the tuberose, live their life as flowers to the full, intense, delicious, and independent. Inferior however is their soul to that of the superior flower, the sensitive, plant already human, and which represents the poet. If therefore Shelley's poetry is fleeting and vast, there is something in it inconceivable too.

HIS MUSE, FAIRY AND FIEND

knows both the aspects of Panthcism, which it is not possible to deny. His profound genius as much nourished with meditation, as stored with instinct, had declared as early as Queen Mab that the Spirit of Nature—omnipotent power and necessity—by turns animated and destroyed everything by its breath, and that it was at the same time Good and Evil, Life and Death. Even so in the garden where blooms the Sensitive Plant horror must succeed beauty, as winter is at hand to kill perfumes and corollas. Even so, again, when Asia and Panthea arrive at the cave of Demogorgon, to seek out of him, the supreme word of the mystery of the world, and the name of the Inexpressible Cause, they seem more struck by his mis-deeds than his blessings. All the philosophy of Spinoza is condensed in a vast image in Queen Mab beginning with "Throughout these infinite orbs of mingling light and ending with

"Because thou hast not human sense,
"Because thou art not human mind."

These last words are perhaps the most important of the passage. They form the transition between the impassive theory they put an end to, and the glowing vision of universal happiness, of which the end of the poem is soon about to declare the eclat. Who does not see that between the frost of the one, and the flame of the other, there is a point-blank contrast, and that Shelley finds himself caught in the meshes of an antinomy? How to attune here reason and imagination? How reconcile the evidence of the Spirit of necessity, with the affirmation that man can at his pleasure free himself of his errors, transform his destiny, and substitute the reign of evil strangled for ever with that of good? And after the profession of the determinist faith in Queen Mab, the Manichean confession in the Sensitive Plant, the Cenci, and Prometheus Unbound, where to find the logic to proclaim Free Will? Terrible as is the "impasse" for an ordinary mind, the poet knows how to slip out of the network, by quite a Platonic subtlety of flight. Behind the ugly, the false, and the evil, let us lay by superior essences! No doubt, nature incessantly unchains the two principles against each other. But why should not the principle of Good remain decisive master of the human mind! And once in possession of such a lever, why cannot it raise the universe, turning its face up? It has already rallied philosophers, artists, poets, men of action: then why not the masses to-morrow? The interrogations grow without a solution being reached. For the Poet the final conquest of the universe is through the Platonic Trinity. His fervour is translated in repeated chants, the subtle and ardent notes of which point to his mystic love of the ideal. Queen Mab ends in the deliverance of the Earth, The Sensitive Plant ends in a philosophic hope, Adonais in some verses the most lyrically idealistic of the work, and Prometheus in a sort of triumphant final bouquet of worlds. To sum up his "modest creed" it is best quoted in his words:—

"In this life "Of error, ignorance, and strife,
"Where nothing is but all things seem,
"And we the shadows of the dream,

"That garden sweet, that lady fair,
"And all sweet shapes and odours there,
"In truth have never passed away:
"'Tis we, 'tis ours, are changed; not they.
"For love, and beauty, and delight,
"There is no death nor change; their might
"Exceeds our organs, which endure
"No light, being themselves obscure."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Indian Companies Bill.

DISCLOSURE OF SECRET PROFITS BY PROMOTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An important question, and one which has been much debated in England is whether company promoters should be compelled to disclose the price they have paid for the property or rights, which they in turn are selling to the company under formation. Thus in Brokes v. Hansen 1906, 2 Ch. 129) the facts were as follows:—In May 1901 Wheeler agreed to sell certain patent rights to a syndicate for £15,000. This sum was paid to Wheeler before the end of May. On June 1st, 1901, the syndicate agreed to sell the patents to a company for £58,500, and the company issued a prospectus on the same day, which did not refer to the contract between Wheeler and the syndicate. It was held that Wheeler was not a vendor, and this contract need not be set out. It was held further that if the £15,000 had not been paid to Wheeler before June 1st, 1901, and the company had agreed to buy from the syndicate the "benefit of its contract" with Wheeler, then Wheeler would have been a vendor, the test apparently being whether any of the cash paid by the company is paid to the original vendor or not. It has been stated that it would be just as unreasonable to disclose the price paid for a property in a case where the promoter has actually completed the purchase by providing all the purchase money, as for a trader to disclose the cost price of manufacture of any particular article, when putting it on the market for sale. Having regard, however, to the magnitude of company transactions and to the facts (1) that the Companies Bill has been framed with an endeavour to give the investing public the right to have the fullest disclosure possible with regard to the profits made by promoters; (2) that the distinction is rather fine between price just paid and price about to be paid, and between overvaluation in a prospectus prepared by promoters in consultation with the first directors (who are usually the friends or nominees of the promoters and in name only the executive of the company, instead of being an independent board as in theory they ought to be) and a low price paid by the promoters in respect of the acquisition by them of the rights of property the subject of the sale to the company; (3) that article 98 of the Bill makes it compulsory on promoters, if they have not completely fulfilled the purchase of the property when the new company is formed, to make disclosure of the profit which they have reaped from the transaction; and (4) that, although influential men of high financial standing ought certainly not to be hampered in the utilisation of their finances and business ability to the best advantage in making profitable bargains, yet in this land the majority of investors are uneducated, confiding, credulous and apathetic in the extreme, it is submitted that non-disclosure in the prospectus of the original purchase price paid by the promoters will open up enormous opportunities for fraud. It may be added that it is not possible for shareholders of limited companies, even, if alive to their interests, to discover from an inspection at the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the true nature of the contract between the promoters and the company, as the former usually reserve their right to have the fully paid up shares allotted to their nominees instead of to themselves, and registrations of the agreement as to the allotment of fully paid up shares, required by article 108 may be evaded practically up to one month after allotment.

"Promoters," observed Lord Cairns in Erlanger v. New Sombrero Co., (3 A. C. 1236) "stand undoubtedly in a judiciary position towards the company. They have in their hands the creation of the company. They have the power of defining how and when and in what shape, and under what supervision it shall start into existence and begin to act as a trading corporation," further in the words of Jessel M. R. in Emma v. Grant (11 Ch. D. 937), "the moment a man is in a judiciary position, however that judiciary position may arise, he must, before he can obtain a profit for himself, deal with his principal on the footing of making a full and fair disclosure of everything material to the dealing or transaction, in which he acts in a judiciary capacity." In Re Leeds, &c. Theatres of Varieties, Ld. (1902-2 Ch. 813) Wright J. observed, "What were the duties of the respondents to the company which they had projected and promoted? Plainly they were bound to disclose to the company that they were the real vendors, and 'the price' at which they had bought and 'the profit' which they were to make, and failing such disclosure, the company would have been entitled to rescission of the contract of purchase, and the respondents must then have returned the price paid by the company, if rescission had been possible." Lastly, in Re Lady Forrest Gold Mine Ld. (1901-1 Ch. 589), it was observed, "They (the promoters) disclosed the fact they were directors of the vendor syndicate, and thereby necessarily disclosed that they were making some profit. It is quite true that they did not disclose what profit they were making, and in that, as it seems to me, they were wrong, and guilty of a breach of duty." It is note worthy that neither of the two cases last cited was referred to in Brookes v. Hansen, which is purported to be followed in the Indian Companies Bill.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

August, 21.

Insanitary Dwellings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your Editorial of to-day's date, since Sir P. M. Metha is such a 'power in the land',—for obstruction or the other thing,—why on earth don't Government, for the sake of peace and the progress of this City, take him into consultation, in the first place, when any new move is started for the amelioration of Bombay, if the matter in any way effects our Corporation? Apparently everything that has been proposed for the object mentioned is vetoed by the Corporation, acting under the 'hookum' of Sir Pherozesha, or at any rate retarded. Surely, it would simplify things, and assist in the development of the City of which we are all proud and in which we are all more or less keenly interested, if the powers-that-be would adopt some method such as that indicated above.—Yours &c.

C. F. B.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

WILLIAM BOOTH: APOSTLE.

Character Sketch of a Leader of Men.

A LIFE WITH A CROWN.

The house in Nottingham where William Booth was born on the 10th of April, 1829, still stands, but the neighbourhood is, of course, greatly changed. The circumstances of his boyhood are soon told. His father—a man of strong individuality—had made money in business, and lost nearly all; so that when William came and grew in strength and years he had to take his part as a bread-winner—a special privilege, as he was the only son.

It is not commonly known that the future General of the Salvation Army was baptized in the Church of England, and that his father was a strict Churchman, who surrounded his son with its early associations. But as the boy grew, his earnest spirit led him to the Wesleyan Chapel, and with his father's full permission he became a regular attendant there. From the first, after he began as a boy of 15 to preach, he went to the poor.

With his Bible in his hand he constantly made his way to a dense slum-district called Narrow Marsh, lying at the foot of the high rock upon which stands the county jail. Here, mounted on a chair or an ash-barrel, he delivered his soul. It was his baptism of fire, as regards having to "rough it" in open-air work. The Nottingham lambs of that day, true to their reputation for humour and rough horseplay, pelted the young enthusiast with sods of grass, dead cats, and anything which came quite convenient to their hand. But they had found their match. He took their insults with patient good-humour, compelled them to believe in the reality of his religion, impressed them with the fact of his love for their souls—qualities which stood him in far better stead than the services of a whole phalanx of "peelers."

It is a common thing nowadays for one to speak of books or men "that have made me," and just about this time there came to the town of Nottingham an evangelist who had a great deal to do, with the making of William Booth. He arrived from America, and his name was Caughey. Though utterly dissimilar in style and person, he might be called the Moody of that day. During his mission, the places of worship where he preached were filled to suffocation; the streets on weekdays were vocal with hallelujahs; people stopped each other to ask after their salvation; the workshops and factories rang with choruses; and on the summer evenings crowds gathered in the meadows, kneeling on the grass and crying for mercy. To William Booth it was just an inspiration; it gave a fresh impetus to his work and a new solidarity to his convictions of what he should be and do.

UNFULFILLED PROPHECY.

It is not at all surprising to find that many now began to discern in the promising young layman a fitness for the ministry. But he was in no hurry. "Whether folks believe it or not, it is nevertheless true that I was a shy young fellow, ready enough to take my cottage meetings and street-corner work, but shrinking from the publicity of a pulpit.' he once told his friends.

At twenty years of age he went up to London to better his worldly prospects and to find greater opportunities for doing good. He found city life a cold business at first—felt, as so many young fellows have felt, that there is no loneliness so desolate as a crowd of strangers—grew depressed by the starch of its chapel-goers; and his letters home were full of longing for the old battlefields of Nottingham back-streets and the comrades who had fought at his side. One notable event occurred, however, which threw sunshine on all his after-life and that alone was worth all the heartbreak of leaving home and feeling friendless in the great city. Preaching, as a local preacher, in the pulpit of a small chapel in Clapham, he had as one of his congregation a young lady, Miss Mumford by name, who was destined as Mrs. Booth to be the sharer of his struggle and triumphs in future days.

The question was often asked, "Why did General Booth leave the Wesleyen Connexion? It is therefore fitting in any story of his life to mention briefly the causes which led him outside the Church of his early days. His separation from Methodism was as involuntary as John Wesley's from the Church of England. In both cases it may be truly said that what was lost to the particular Church was destined to be given to mankind.

BOOTH'S FIRST REVOLT.

Just about the time when he came first to London the Reform agitation was shaking Methodism to its centre. To put the case in a nutshell, it came to this. Certain criticisms reflecting on the leading ministers and the administration of the Conference were exciting the minds of Methodism and, being anonymous, the authors were publicly challenged to avow their identity.

It does not appear that the young local preacher had taken any active part in this sharp controversy, having, indeed, little sympathy with the Reformers, although he had felt keenly the exclusion of the Rev. James Caughey from the English pulpits three years before. Something, however, brought him under the suspicion of his superintendent minister, who by a stroke of his pen in the class-book severed William Booth from the membership of Methodism, while, by a curious coincidence, about the same time, Miss Mumford was also subjected to a similar discipline.

This, of course, threw them both into the ranks of the Reformers, and accounts for their meeting at the Clapham chapel aforesaid. But the separatists were not happy among themselves, and when the excitement and stimulus of their new position wore off they were rather too ready to reform themselves. So, following a chain of circumstances, Wiliam Booth felt led to think of the Congregational ministry, and even went so far as to present himself before a committee of divines for examination. Here, however, his Methodist gorge rose against the Calvinistic scheme of theology which was presented to him as a necessary doctrine. He went home with two books in his pocket which were to convert him on the point of election. Sitting up over their perusal, his whole soul revolted against this theory of a limited Atonement, and he flung the volumes to the end of the room, thereby slamming the doors of any Congregational college career in his own face.

There was now nothing for it but to go on preaching with his old friends, the Reformers; and, giving up his business for evangelistic work, he took charge of their Spalding circuits. His preaching was very successful; but he saw no hope of permanence in the new conditions of the Reformers, and advised them as a body to unite with the Methodist New Connexion, and on their refusal went over himself. It was not till then that he became an accredited minister, and on May 29, 1858, he was duly ordained.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

Every day it became clearer that the pastoral office, with the manifold cares of a circuit, however faithfully discharged, was not to be the abiding vocation of William Booth. In 1861 the Conference of the Methodist New Connexion was held at Liverpool. There was plenty of business on the agenda, but one item was of infinite importance to two people and the world. The assembled ministers had to decide whether the Rev. William Booth should, according to his strong desire and their own former decision, be set aside for purely evangelistic work or, against it, be settled as a circuit parson. Some heated discussions enlivened the proceedings. A strong conservative rally urged the legal prohibitions of the Trust Deed; an excited minority pleaded the spiritual harvest of his recent mission journeys. It is of small matter now what was said. Through the haze of nearly sixty years we see the crowded chapel. A wretched compromise is being suggested and put to the vote. A lady rises in the gallery and holds up her hand; it is Mrs. Booth, who cries, "Never!" to her husband below. The proprieties are shocked beyond measure. He springs to his feet, and with his hat waving farewell reaches the door, and in the lobby meets his wife. A hurried embrace, and they passed together into the street, without pastorate, salary, friends, or settled home, to face the world afresh, and alone.

It would be a long story indeed to trace the man and his work from this point—the turning point of his life. His first evangelistic work was done in Cornwall where his advent was marked by a revival. The excitement ran along the hills and moors of Cornwall like fire. Nothing else was talked about but Salvation and the narrative of the tour made by Mr. and Mrs. Booth throughout the country partakes of the character of an Apostolic Epistle.

On the 5th of July, 1865, Booth began his work in London in a tent fixed up in an old burial ground in Whitechapel, but it was the Mule End Waste—a spot of ground about as unconsecrated as it is possible for the most ecclesiastical mind to imagine which was the birthplace of the Christian mission which begat the Salvation Army. The following years were full of vicissitude. Persecution, ridicule, and misrepresentation, all had to be contended with, but the work went on, and gradually Mr. and Mrs. Booth gathered a little band from the people to whom they were to preach.

Four simple principles controlled the work. They were:—

(1) Going to the people with the message of Salvation.
(2) Attracting the people;
(3) Saving the people;
(4) Employment of the people;

And although half a century has passed since these were enunciated, they are still the four guiding principles of the Salvation Army.

The change of the Christian mission into the Salvation Army meant trouble for Booth. The new methods lost him many friends and supporters. He had been known as the General Superintendent of the mission, and somebody quite naturally dropped the second title, and he became the "General." At Whitby, Elijah Cadman (still a hard worker as "Commissioner" Cadman) was doing great work among the sailors, and he was induced to call himself "Captain," and the term in its military senese, became the distinctive title of the officers everywhere. Gradations of rank followed: mission halls became barracks, regulations were issued: and a uniform was adopted. At first the uniform jersey was a navy blue; afterwards it became red.

"In 1878", says one account, "the first flag was unfurled with its emblematic tri-colour, the border of the blue being the type of holiness and consecration, the ground of red reminding, all over whom it waved, that salvation was through the blood of Jesus, and in the centre the yellow star signifying the fire of the Holy Ghost. The motto of the Army, on its flag and crest and in its heart is Blood and Fire, embodying in three words the great eventual doctrines of Christianity."

In 1881 the General sent his eldest daughter, Catherine (afterwards known as the Marechale, with Miss Soper (Mrs. Bramwell Booth) to Frances

BOOTH AND THE BISHOPS.

: In 1882 came the famous attempt of the Bishop(to secure the Salvation Army as a branch of the work of the Anglican Church. Much could be written of this incident, but the alliance was impossible, and this was recognized with the greatest charity on both esides. The negotiations were carried on with the greatest respect and kindliness as evidence of which it may be mentioned that Dr. Benson, then Bishop of Truro, and his son, attended an officers' meeting and knelt unnoticed amid a crowd of enthusiastic Salvationists in their fervent fashion having a good time. But he was not offended; for afterwards when Mr. Bramwell Booth found him waiting in a private room the Bishop came forward with much emotion and putting his arms around his neck exclaimed "Oh my Brother, you have the spirit of God! I have never felt the Lord nearer than amongst you to-day."

General Booth was probably best known as a speaker, and there is probably not a man living, or indeed in past history, since John Wesley, who has ever spoken more to his countrymen. But apart from this gift of tongues, Booth had also to thank for his unique success in attracting men and women, his wonderful personality. He had also a ready pen—as ready as his sympathy, somebody once said—and so it came about that Salvation Army literature from the "War Cry" to the more elaborate publications has played a great part in the Army's campaign.

Like most men who have come to greatness through the stress of storm, Booth had to justify himself before the world accepted him. For many years he was a prophet without honour in his own country, and it is noteworthy that among the first to extend to him a kindly hand was his late lamented Majesty, Edward VII. Booth never looked for human distinction, and when it came he accepted only because the added influence and prestige of public confidence would assist him in the saving of souls.

Among the many marks of esteem which he received in his later years were the D. C. L. of the University of Oxford and the Freedom of the City of London.

The following are some useful statistics of the Salvation Army:—

There are now 8,972 corps, circles, and societies, established in 56 countries and colonies, with about 21,203 officers and employees, i e. men and women maintained for the work. In connection with this there is organised a great system for the benefit of the submerged, starving, vicious, and criminal classes which has now over 900 social institutions.

Beds supplied during twelve months, 6,327,249; meals during same period, 11,839,437. Publications: newspapers entitled War Cry, Young Soldier, Social Gazette, and Bandsman and Songster, with a joint weekly circulation of nearly a million copies in 21 languages; Monthlies with a circulation of 140,000; Musical Monthlies for use of Army's musicians. All the profits of publications go to support Army's various operations.

General Booth, in prosecuting his work, went round the world three times. He visited India twice and the United States and Canada three times. The continental capitals knew him almost as intimately as their own statesmen, and no country in which the Army flag was planted had not looked on his face.

During recent months the General has been approaching the Valley of the Shadow. The old sight trouble was a grievous burden, and it was not long since an operation for cataract—one of many—was performed. Since then he had been in varying strength, but there is no doubt that the hundreds of thousands of people who had learned to love the gallant old warrior were consumed with anxiety on his account.

A CHARACTERISTIC MESSAGE.

At the great anniversary festival on July 27th the General who had been forbidden to attend by his medical advisers, sent the following message to the great crowd that awaited anxiously his coming:—

"My dear Comrades,—I hoped to have been with you and joined in your songs of praise to-day, but the doctors do not think it would be wise for me to run the risk which would be involved. They prefer that in this matter of my health I should put into practice the old adage, "Make haste slowly."

Most of you are aware that I have been called upon to pass through a dark and trying and painful experience during the last eight or nine weeks. Disappointment and suffering have been my lot to a degree I have never known before. Not only have clouds covered my sky, but storms have burst over me, and sometimes the dashing waves have threatened to overpower my strength. But in every storm my Heavenly Father has intervened and His blessed voice has spoken, stilling the tossing waves and comforting my soul.

"And although I have been laid so low, the tide, thank God, has already turned and my bark is sailing, I believe, towards the shore I have loved so well and so long—the Salvation Battle-field.

"Yes, I am once more on the upgrade, counting the weeks or, at any rate, the days that must yet elapse before I am again at the Battle's front.

"This is our Anniversary! Forty-seven years ago I took my stand for God, alone in London. What the result would be I could not foresee. I only knew that I was acting in obedience to His voice. But, to-day, you know and see something of the outcome; it is before your eyes, it is before the eyes of the world.

"This Alexandra Palace is almost historic ground for us Salvationists.

"It is just thirty years since we first held an Anniversary Demonstration here. On that occasion the late Queen Victoria sent to my darling wife an assurance of her satisfaction that so many thousands had been won to the ways of temperance, virtue, and religion. But think of the tens of thousands who have been won since then. Think of the thousands of homes made happy, the thousands of wanderers reclaimed, the thousands of souls saved, the thousands of soldiers taught to fight, the thousands of officers commissioned to roll the old chariot along in almost every part of the inhabited globe.

"My Comrades, on every hand the Nations are calling to us; on every hand new doors are open to us; on every hand the need is seen to be greater than ever.

"And from this my Chamber of Darkness I call upon every Officer and Soldier to take fresh courage, to step out more quickly and to fight more bravely and persistently for the accomplishment of those great purposes for which God, forty-seven years ago, brought The Army into existence—the saving of men and women and children of every class from the power and curse of sin, and the setting of Jesus Christ on His Throne in this world.

"My Comrades, I send you my blessing, and I hope to meet you again before many weeks have passed by. Until then and always, believe me to be

Your affectionate General,

WILLIAM BOOTH.

A message typical, indeed, of the physical and spiritual optimism which sustained the great soul to the end,

HIGH COURT—AUG. 22.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.)

18-12, 305-12 Payne and Co Narandas Chunilal vs Brijvallabhdas Purshotumdas Motichand and D.
34-12,790-12 Payne and Co Fatmabai vs Ahmedbhai Devji Edg a W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Long Causes.

231-08 Edg G N and W Sobhagchand Vassanjee vs Dada Abbor M Chottia.
223-11 Motichand and D Iswardas Moti vs Tarachand L and K Mandlis Kanga and S.
188-11 Patell and Paraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Ohit M and K
819-11 Pest R K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs Motilal Kanji Man and T and Dik D and S
595-11 Unwalla and P Hakimji Assijee vs T M Nathebhai S B Mehta
214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroop Oomaji vs P B Deokar Dustur and Co
499-12 Mulla and M Haji Ebrahim H S Nurani vs Rakhmabai Vaobha and Co
453-12 Dastur and Co Meghji Hirji vs Hemraj Hirji Moti and D
371-12 Moti and D Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molam Mehta and D
560-12 M B Chothia Bai Sainbai vs R S Ghandy Mulla and M
566-12 Manek and S T Mansuria vs A M S Thaver
299-07 Ard H D and Co Kanaialal Basdeodas vs Shankerdas Shivlal Dah F and D
404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanally Payne and Co
766-10 Ard H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongeker vs Ahmed Jamal Cbit M and K
892-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Manji Vanmali Cap and V.
143-12 Bick M and R Rookhiaboo vs Sarajally Adamji Noorbhai Payne and Co.
136-12 Payne and Co Rattonsi Corsondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ld Nadirsha and D.
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Mehta and D.
634-11 Cap and V M Walia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co
211-12 Patell and E Sakharam Govind vs Gungubai D J Mantri.
201-12 Jeh and S M H Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sne B and Co.
219-12 Malvi H M and R Bansilal Amirchand vs Shridham Gopinath in Person.
220-12 Mirza M and M Abdul Rehman Mitha vs D D Kharas in Person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman).
Long Causes.

6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.
574-11 Mehta and D Esmail Ebrahim vs Bibibai Motichand and D.
153-12 Craw. B. and Co, the Bank of Bombay vs. Vadilal Chhotalal Maoji and D.
13-12 Jeh D B N Watchagandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co.
23-12 Cast and V Radnabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E.
473-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhichand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey.
569-10 Jeh and S. Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Subaji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapalal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co.
434-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
1072-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
59-09 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey Payne and Co,
1182-10 Smo B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhasker Dubash and P.
925-10 Manak K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjiobai Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
After the Chamber Work is over.
Long Causes.

552-12144-11—Dadachanji and P V Kasalchand vs K Dewkaran Mulla and M.
283-12 S B Mehta K M Hussonalli vs The Hon'ble Mr A M. Jeewanji Payne and Co,
476-10 Patell and E Balaram Ramkison vs Tarachand Sitaram
276-12 Crawford B and Co—The Eastern Bank Ltd vs N M Cama and another N M Cama.

Short Causes.

373-12 Dastur and D Motichand Harakchand vs. Chandulal Rajkarandas.
675-11 Manecklal and T Abdulla Kara vs Sadanand Jagannath Sham M and H
676-11 Manecklal and T Abdulla Kara vs Sadanand Jagannath Sham M and H
991-11 Sabnis and G Ila Alias Haji Abdul Satar vs Bai Mariambai widow Little and Co
1040-10 Hiralal and C Tokersey Gowarji vs Dwarkadas Amerchand Dik D and S.
674-09 Maneck and Luxmibai vs N S Tamber Sham M and H.
928-10 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Kusturbai Edg G W and Co.
832-11 Edg G W and Co Jeychandbhai Manchubhai vs Kadurbhai Ebrahim.
142-12 Payne and Co Khatizabai vs Noorbai Jam R and D.
297-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jeh and S and E B Mehta.
1208-10 Judah and S Jafferji Hosseinally vs C M Badshah Amin and D.
356-11 Mehta and D Kulsambai widow vs Mehrally Hamir Manch and N
657-11 Jeh M and S Mahomed Nathu vs Rehmatbai, widow Payne and Co and Jeh M and S.
395-11 E P D Cunha Gulabo and Bhagwanji vs. William Clarke and others Jeh M and S and Kanga and S.
925-11 Tyabji D and Co—Lalji Doongersey vs Vithaldas Mohanji Pest R K and Co.
738-12 Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed vs Kapurchand Mohunji—Little & Co.
1043-11 Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Vadilal vs The New Piece-goods Bazar and Co. Ltd.—Payne and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co. Marshall and Co, vs Gordhandas Khatau, Craigie B and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)
Long Causes.

109-12 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co
921-11 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shampji Tyabji D and Co
93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudin vs Karbella Begum Mulla and M
101-12 Moti and Chhmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulom vs Abdu Ea-ool Balloo Payne Co
351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxaman Power Jamshedji R and D
913-11 Captain and V Raoji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D
322-11 Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustemji Mistri and others S B Mehta
847-10 Payne and Co Cplidas Mulchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and others Taybji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
122-12 Mulla and M. P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m., on the 20th August to 6 a.m. on the 21st Aug. :—

	Attacks.	Death.
Plague ...	2	1
Total mortality from all causes...		102
Same date last year..............		90
Cholera	2	2

THE WEATHER.

Improved Distribution in the Rainfall Pressure.

COAST CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The change in pressure distribution towards the type associated with more general rain has made further progress, and rainfall has been more widespread in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, the Deccan, South Hyderabad, Behar, Chota Nagpur, Assam, Lower Burma; fairly general in Mysore, Bengal; local in South-East Madras, the North Madras Coast, Upper Burma, and the Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Bombay, the Deccan, Guzerat, the North-West Frontier Provinces, in North-East Baluchistan and the east of the Punjab.

Mangalore records 2 inches; Ahmednagar and Bangalore, each 1; Madras, one and a half; Nellore, 2; Masulipatam, 1; Parachinar, Naya Dumka and Darbhanga, each one and a half; Mymensingh, 4; Silchar, one and a half; Cherrapunji, 7; Shillong, 1; Sibsagar, 3; Dibrugar Myitkyiana, 1; and Akyab, 3.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in the North-West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	47·03	47·91	47·77	42·43
Wednesday, 20th August...	0·02	0·07	0·09	0.41
Total	47·05	47·98	47·86	42·34
Same date last year.........	44·95	47·20	47·46	40·0

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 21.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·06	43·98	53·41	40·22

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 21st Aug. In.	cts.	Total up-to-date. In.	cts.
0·0	11	51	98

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (20th)	95·8	80·5	...	...
Jask	92·8	81·8	...	...
Muskat (20th)	89·3	83·6	...	0·26
Multan	100·8	82·5	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	88·9	71·9	0·07	15·03
Lahore	92·4	78·2	...	10·29
Sirsa	99·3	78·5	0·65	7·94
Ambala	98·5	77·9	...	15·77
Delhi	96·5	81·8	...	16·86
Agra	97·0	80·0	...	11·28
Mainpuri	92·8	79·1	...	20·67
Jhansi	93·5	77·5	...	22·79
Cawnpore	93·2	78·9	...	21·94
Allahabad	88·6	78·0	...	17·15
Jacobabad	104·1	75·8	...	0·37
Karachi	88·5	80·0	...	3·15
Ajmer	88·1	76·7	...	10·91
Jaipur	94·2	76·6	...	24·07
Kotah	91·6	77·6	...	18·20
Bhuj	90·5	75·0	...	19·92
Dwarka	87·8	80·2	...	21·87
Veraval	86·6	78·8	...	26·16
Rajkot	91·6	73·3	...	25·75
Bhavnagar Para	89·5	78·5	...	33·21
Surat	86·9	77·6	...	46·92
Ahmedabad	91·6	75·2	0·49	34·43
Deesa	89·8	74·9	...	14·59
Neemuch	86·9	72·0	...	17·54
Indore	86·1	71·6	...	23·17
Jubbulpore	86·3	75·8	0·04	23·34
Saugor	88·8	73·6	...	24·87
Hoshangabad	90·2	76·4	...	28·90
Khandwa	87·2	75·6	...	11·23
Akola	92·2	76·1	...	15·85
Amraoti	92·8	75·3	0·04	16·32
Nagpur	89·6	75·8	0·01	39·36
Chanda	90·5	76·0	...	31·05
Raipur	89·7	77·6	...	30·42
BOMBAY	86·1	78·1	0·41	43·34
Ratnagiri	84·3	75·9	0·35	79·41
Marmagao	84·5	75·7	0·04	83·42
Karwar	?	75·0	0·14	86·95
Malegaon	87·4	70·6	...	10·00
Ahmednagar	87·1	68·5	1·07	6·11
Poona	82·5	69·8	...	12·22
Sholapur	90·3	71·1	...	7·83
Bijapur	89·2	72·3	0·02	5·10
Belgaum	79·3	67·5	...	55·50
Aurangabad	86·9	71·2	...	12·87
Nizamabad (Indur)	92·4	76·7	...	21·55
Hyderabad	84·3	74·2	...	11·24
Mangalore	78·3	72·3	2·12	102·20
Calicut	78·3	72·6	0·07	100·11
Cochin	79·2	72·2	0·25	85·15
Colombo	86·5	77·5	...	26·55
Masulipatam	97·3	77·2	1·10	16·3
Bellary	93·0	72·3	0·71	3·56
Cuddapah	96·7	76·6	0·16	4·72
Madras	94·0	71·5	1·69	7·5
Bangalore	81·3	66·8	1·16	10·34
Coimbatore	84·4	70·8	...	4·56
Trichinopoly	92·1	77·3	...	5·06
Negapatam	96·2	75·7	...	1·92

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·65" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and in defect at Delhi. Maximum temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0·49" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Saugor. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·41," Ratnagiri 0·35" and Karwar 0·14." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 1·07." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks—Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras Coast and in Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in the north Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, and the south-eastern districts of the Punjab. Fairly general rain has fallen also on the west coast of the Peninsula but Mangalore is the only station reporting rainfall exceeding 1-2 inch. No rainfall has been reported from Kathiawar, Rajputana, Sind, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country. The monsoon is weak on the west coast of the Peninsula, but conditions continue favourable for some rainfall in the southern half of the Deccan.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast and in the southern half of the Deccan. Isolated light showers are possible in the south Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

Tuesday, 27th August, 1912.

Entry closed at 12 noon on Tuesday, 20th August, 1912.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Elser.
Messrs Lion and A S Oomer's Merry Spinner.
Mr G K's Socialist.
Mr R Craig McKerrow's Victo.
Mr W H Walmsley's Meddling.
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Sperry.
Mr A J D'Souza's Lord Merv.
Mr Lion's Hoppner.
Capt Hon H E Thellusson's Airman.
Mr F N Furdoonji's Yvette.
Mr M Goculdass' Soultline.
Mr R R S' Criton
Mr R R S' Lithosian
M F M Garda's Lumination
Mr F M Garda's The Loaf
Mr F M Garda's Chobham
Mr F M Garda's Macaun
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry
Mr Homi Billimoria's Pincher
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey
Mr Welman's North
Mr Welman's Bally Sand
Mr W Homer's Lord Reay.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Summer Night
Mr M Goculdass' Kiora
Nawab Moinudin Khan Bahadur's Mandeville
Mr R R S' Leo Grande
Mr Kelso's Encourage
Mr Kelso's Russley Rose II by Volodyvoski Queen of Earth
Mr F M Garda's Regalia
Chief of Mahisal and F M Garda's Mauveron
Major Stratton's Topsail
Lieut.-Col F C Logan Home's Rolling Stone
Mrs Welman's Mr Pedler.

THE LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Abdul Aziz McKenzie's Grey Ghost II.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Tezab.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Favil Beg
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Scindia (subject to measurement).
Mr S A Wahed's Hamidi.
Mr Abdoola Faras' Lawrence
Mr Abdoola Faras' Taiseer II
Mr Salim Abdul Rehman's Farhan Beg
Mr H R Badshaw's Pretender II
Mr Ali bin Talib's Magistrate
Mr Shaik Ismail's Doorbia
Mr Ahmed Dakeel's Lot
Mr A R Tahar's Pherozeshah
Mr Nasar Abdoola's Papa
Mr Baboo's Agent
Mr Hoomedi Mohsen's Tooman II
Mr Jessop's Bavan
Mr M Goculdass' Bannockburn
Mr A Nanjee's Royal Bloom
Mr Lion's Mahboob
Mr W Homer's Dinar

THE MODERATE PLATE—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Mr G K's Devereux
Mr Alp's The Cellarer
Mr Man Mohan's Lady Spring
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas
Mr Gussy's Valerius
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Sporran
H H Yuveraja of Mysore's Milford Lake
Thakur Sripal Singh's Mayfly IV
Mr J Crawford's Bachelor's Knot
Mr M Goculdass' Bambino
Mr Homi Billimoria's Bright Metal
Mr Kelso's Beckmesser
Mr F M Garda's The Loaf
Mr F M Garda's Bombastic
Mr R R S' Langton
Mr Max Rommel's Best Luck

THE ARAB MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 mile

Mr A S Oomer's Well Done
Mr A S Oomer's Desert King
Mr A S Oomer's Sir Hugo
Mr A S Oomer's Mutrood
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Lama
Mr S A Wahed's Lord Durham
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Master Mason
Mr Ali bin Talib's Money Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's Yanssib
Mr Ali bin Talib's Soomsam
Mr Ali bin Talib's Regiment
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Jahnson
Mr Goolab's Ghalyum
Mr Saleh Kharadi's Shirsab
Mr Beg's Famous
Mr Beg's Berar
Mr Beg's Mysore
Mr D Framjee't Moosahar
Mr A R Dakeel's Boneparte
Messrs M Goculdass' and A Nanjee's Shawcutt
Mr M Goculdass Mexico
Mr M Goculdass Sweden
Nawab Moinudin Khan Bahadur's Crown Prince (aged)
Mr R R's Regent
Mr Lion's Artist
Mr W Homer's Last Chance

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Captain S J Donovan's Burg
Mr Stirling Cooksoon's St. Andrew
Captain Hodgson's Tofic Pasha
Major J G Greig's Castaway
Mr J Crawford's Taki Khan
(Race declared void).

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Zinfandel.
Mr A S Oomer's Sir Edward.
Mr A S Oomer's Mutrood
Mr A S Oomer's Zuffer Beg
Mr A S Oomer's Ashroff
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado
Capt S J Donovan's Burg
Mr Abdoola Faras' Aurum
Mr Ali bin Talib's Soomsam
Mr Ali bin Talib's Gowahajmer
Mr Ali bin Talib's Galiard
Mr Thimble's British King
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's Upright
Mr J M Mistry's Brazee
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal
Mr D Framjee's Young Majub
Mr Gold's Prime Minister
Mr M Goculdass' Baloz
Mr M Goculdass' Sweden
Mr R Rs' Abdul Malik
Mr R Rs' Majesty
Mr F M Garda's Minerva
Mr Lion's Aasud
Mr Lion's Majeed
Mr Lion's Pendil
Mr Lion's Ream

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1912.

181. Regtl Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B. V. A. Headquarters on Thursday next the 22nd instant at 7-0 p. m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 22nd Aug., 1912.

1 Tuesday next, August the 27th Instant is a bank holiday and the Commandant proposes to have the first ride out of the season to ANTOP HILL.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out by their syce in the early morning to Mahaluxmi Station, and leave by the 7-20. train from Church Gate Station. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Dress Khaki and hunting saddles.

Refreshments will be provided by the Corps.

Newly joined members are reminded that if they are not already in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

The return journey will be arranged so as to arrive at place of Rendezvous about 10-30 a.m.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The two matches for Saturday afternoon next the 24th instant, commencing from 4 p.m. at Colaba Range are:—

200 yards 8 shot, last 7 to count, 2nd Class Figure.
300 yards 8 shots, last 7 to count, 1st Class Figure.

3. There will be no drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 27th instant.

P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

TWO SERVICES.

A contemporary cadet with his present Majesty the King, with whom he has been on intimate terms of friendship ever since they were shipmates in the Britannia in the late seventies, Captain Henry Campbell, C.V.O., finds himself at the top of the seniority list of his rank sooner than was expected, owing to the voluntary retirement of Rear-Admiral Alban G. Tate. This officer's unexpected withdrawal from the active list concurrently with his promotion means that Captain Campbell—the last of the captains with seniority of Midsummer, 1902—will attain flag rank on September 20 in the run of promotions consequent upon the compulsory retirement of Admiral Sir Reginald Custance. This will also give a step in rank to Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe well within two years of his command of the China Station, and will bring Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney to the Vice-Admiral's list with less than five years' time in his present rank; while Captain Campbell—who, by the way, had the honour of being Governor to Midshipman H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in the battleship Hindustan last year—will obtain flag rank at the age of 47 1-2 years, which is well under the average of the Rear-Admirals on the active list.

Having in mind the startling statement made by the First Lord that the structural alterations to the battle-cruiser Lion, in order to prevent the navigating and fire-control positions being untenable by the excessive heat generated in the foremost funnel, cost between £50,000 and £60,000 it is reassuring to learn that similar expense will not be incurred in the sister ship, Princess Royal. Profiting by the costly experience gained during the steam trials of the Lion, it was found possible to modify the design of the Princess Royal while she was in course of construction by Messrs. Vickers, Limited, so as to overcome the defective arrangement of the funnels and superstructure work, which was originally the same as that in the Lion. The alterations will none the less appreciably affect the cost of the Princess Royal, although happily not to the same extent as the Lion, and the difference between estimated and atcual expenditure will be the measure of the gravity of the blunder made in the original design.

The question of the sale of picture postcards on board British men-of-war and in naval establishments, which has recently been the subject of attention by the Board of Admiralty, is in the opinion of a troops one which in these times of stringent naval secrecy ought to be dealt with. There is obvious danger in more than one direction in connection with the sale of picture postcards, but even more so in the free use of snapshot cameras on board warships by members of the crew. A snap-shot of an object ashore is of small account as compared with snap-shotting a comic or serious picture on board a war vessel, where the environment may contain an apparatus, arrangement, or machine the details of which it is desirable should remain a secret from foreigners in the interest of the Navy and the nation. Especially is this the case if "flare" shots are taken by enterprising hobbyists in the tween decks of a battleship, cruiser, or torpedo craft, where most of such important machines and arrangements are to be found. These pictures, which are so interesting to the friends of the officers and men, and, apparently, also, of such an innocent nature, may yet contain details in their background which are of infinite value to those whose business it is to ferret out the secret of British men-of-war. As the camera can at most distort and never absolutely lie or mislead, the information to be obtained in these innocent snap-shots of enthusiasts is or the most reliable and informing character, admirably adapted to the needs of those persons known as "foreign spies," and the regulation of the use of private cameras on board ship in certain places is, therefore, most desirable.

In preparation for an advance into the interior of Tripoli the Italian gunners have been endeavouring to render their pieces more mobile, as both the field artillery teams and the mountain battery mules find great difficulty in moving through the loose sand of the desert. The field guns are now being fitted with "girdles," or linked plates of steel surrounding the tires, and the mules are being replaced by Tunisian camels. As the artillery have only been partially re-armed with the Krupp quick-firers, a good many of the guns in Tripoli are of the old 75A semi-quick-firer pattern, and these are now being fitted with steel shields 4 millimetres thick. It is stated that bombdropping from aeroplanes has been discontinued, as many of the bombs failed to explode in the soft sand and the Arabs took to collecting them and throwing them into the Italian trenches at night. As these Cipelli bombs contain over 4lb of high explosive, the troops in the trenches found this nature of bombardment decidedly unpleasant.

It has long been manifest that when opposing air-craft, whether planes or dirigibles, are in the air together, they cannot peacefully reconnoitre side by side, but they are bound to fight. Since they can neither ram nor board, they must use projectile weapons of some sort, as guns, rockets, machine guns, rifles, or grenades. The coming of the armed air-ship has been, therefore, only a question of time. In Germany the ZIII. rigid dirigible has been fitted with a machine gun carried, not in the car, but on top of the structure, and accessible by a shaft leading up between the gas compartments. The new Italian semi-rigid dirigible, recently completed at Milan, carries two machine guns in the car, and two bomblaunching tubes which render it unnecessary for the airship to reach a point vertically above the target to be struck. The Euler aeroplane, recently exhibited at Barlin, carries a machine gun; and from America there is a report of very successful machine gun practice carried out from an aeroplane at a horizontal target only 3ft. by 12ft., on the ground. The poets vision of the aerial navies battling in the celestial blue in a fair way to be realised.

It is popularly supposed that an airship can easily keep up communication by wireless telegraphy with her base at a distance of several hundred miles. The practical difficulties with which the military signaller has to contend are illustrated by some experiments recently carried out at Frankford. Three balloons were employed, each having one aerial surrounding gas-bag horizontally, and a second consisting of a hanging wire 125 metres long, this length being found necessary to get the requisite 500-metre wave length. Endeavour was made to establish communication with Frankfort, Gottingen (110 miles), Coblentz (50 miles), and Carlsruhe (80 miles). The Frankfort wireless station used damped vibrations, while the others used the ordinary singing spark. It was found that the Frankfort signals were inaudible; Coblentz and Carlsruhe were clearly heard, and Gottingen could be heard up to a frequency of fifty, above which the signals became confused. It is evident that a good deal remains to be done before a commander-in-chief can reckon on maintaining communication with his airships throughout the aerial strategical reconnaissance.

The Dutch are apparently no longer afraid that Britain desires to take Holland. The "Vaderland," in a leading article, opposes the construction of the proposed fortifications at Flushing on the ground that they would only be of advantage to one of the combatants in a European war. "Moreover," adds the "Vaderland," "the interests of Holland do not call for such fortifications which can only deprive her of the sympathies she already possesses, and far from strengthening her independence of action can only weaken in."

THE long vacation of the High Court begins on the 6th of September. Mr. Justice Chitty and Mr. Justice Richardson will be the vacation judges. The Chief Justice and most of the European judges, and senior barristers, will leave Calcutta on the previous evening for Bombay to catch the homeward-bound mail steamer on the 17th of September.

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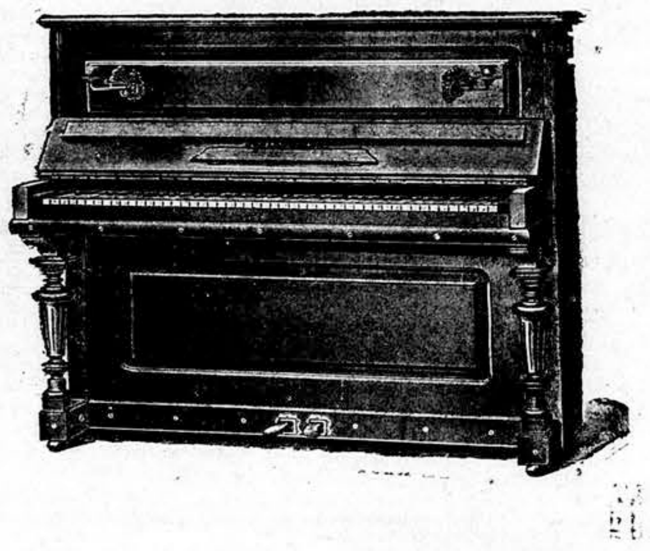

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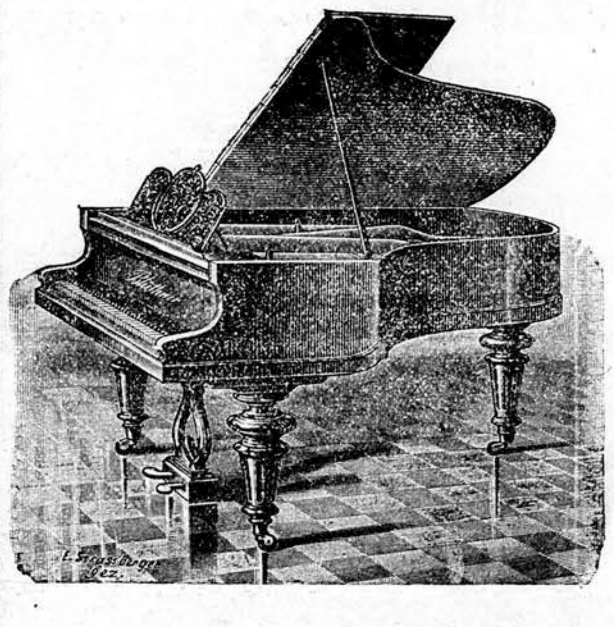

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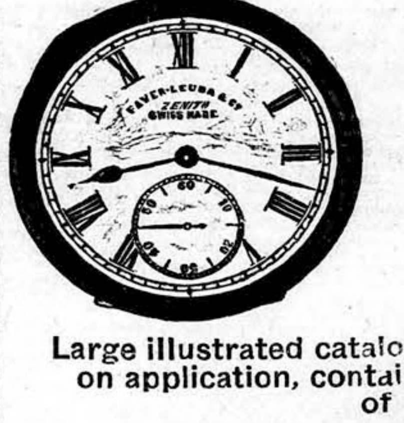

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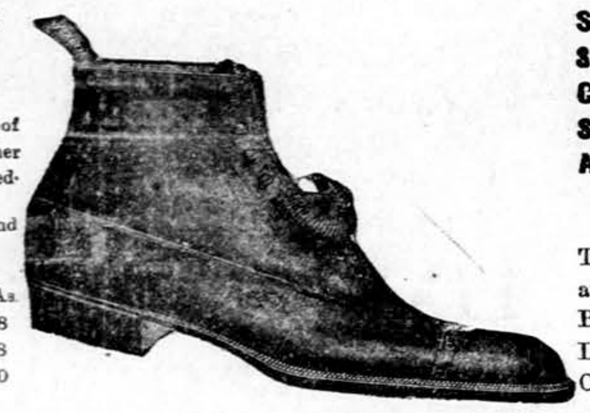

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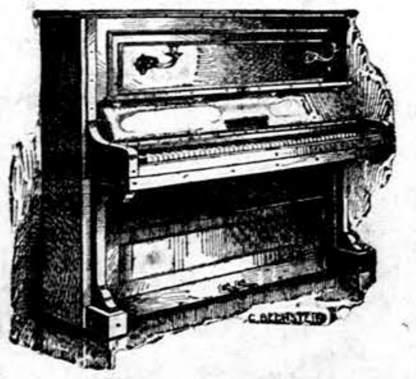

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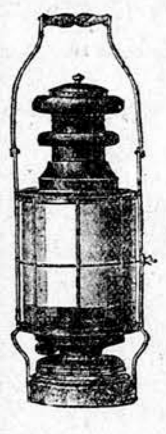

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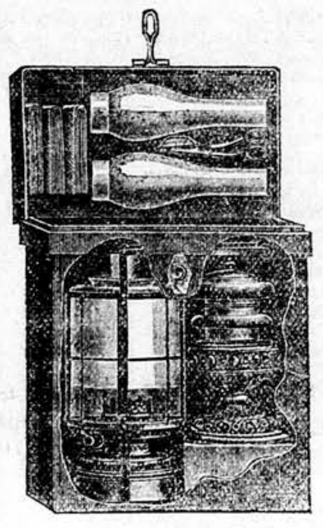

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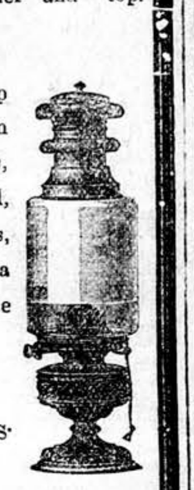

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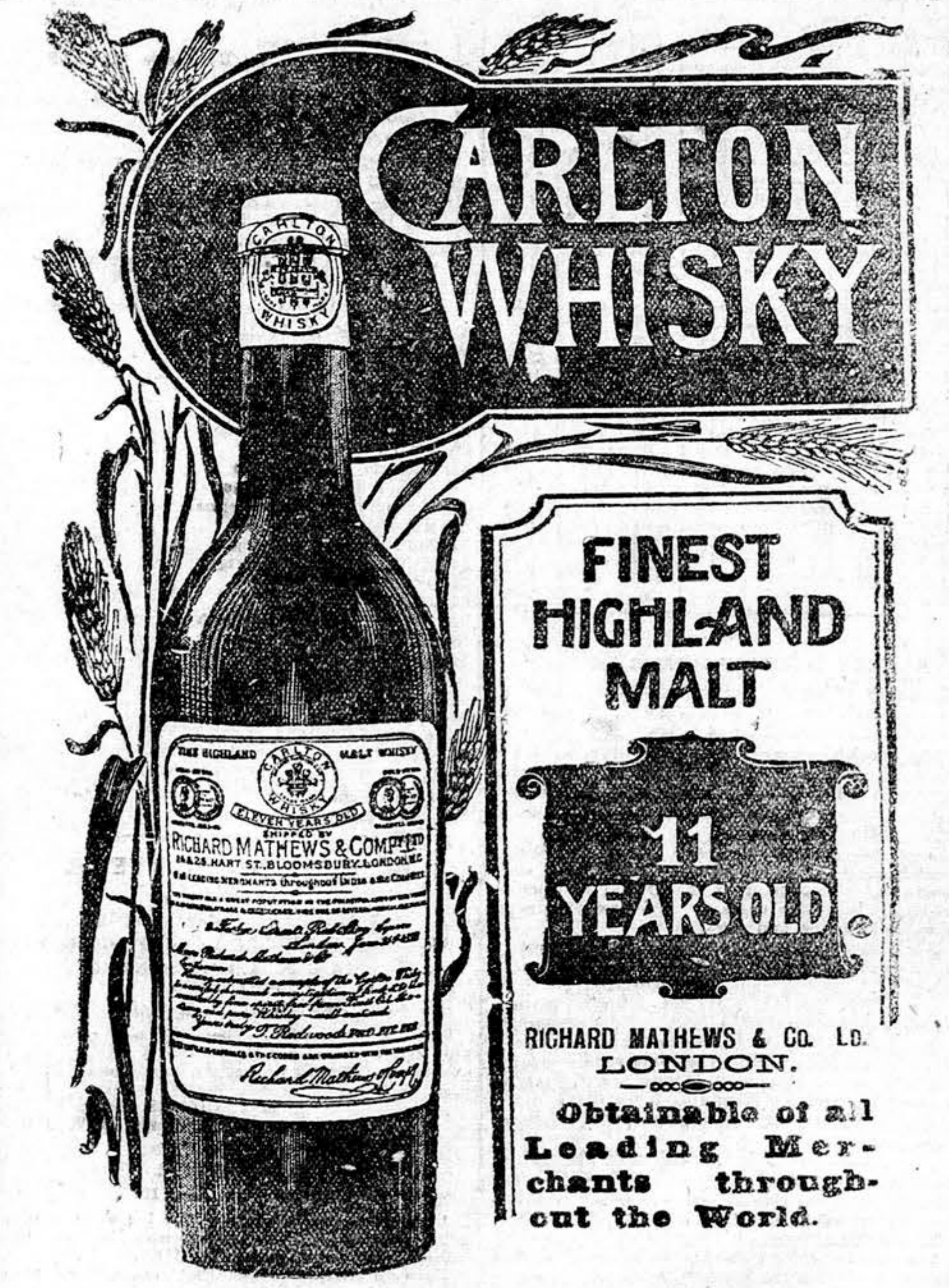

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"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

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